4000 Essential English Words

2

Paul Nation

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Introduction

About the Vocabulary

The 600 words in each book of this series along with the additional target words presented in the appendices included in the first three books of the series are the most useful words in English. They were found by analysis of a collection of English course books from various levels in the primary, secondary and tertiary school systems. The words included in this series were chosen because they occurred many times in different levels of these materials. Because of the way that they were chosen, these words have the following characteristics:

1 They are useful in both spoken and written English. No matter what English course you are studying, the words in these books will be of value to you.

2 Each word in these books is a high-frequency word. This means that the effort in learning the words is well repaid by the number of times learners have a chance to encounter or use them.

3 These books as a whole cover a large proportion of the words in any spoken or written text. They cover at least 80% of the words in newspapers and academic texts, and at least 90% of the words in novels. They also cover at least 90% of the words in conversation.

About the Books

The activities in these books are specially designed to make use of important learning conditions. Firstly, the words are introduced using sentence definitions and an example sentence. The activities that follow in the units encourage learners to recall the meanings and forms of the words. Some activities also make the learners think about the meaning of the words in the context of a sentence—a sentence different from the sentences that occurred in the introduction of the words. Moreover, each unit ends with a story containing the target words. While reading the story, the learners have to recall the meanings of the words and suit them to the context of the story. Such activities help learners develop a better understanding of a common meaning for a given word which fits the different uses.

Illustrations for each target word are provided to help learners visualize the word as it is being used in the example sentence. These word/image associations aim to help students grasp the meaning of the word as well as recall the word later.

It should be noted that words have more than one grammatical category. However, this series focuses on the word's most common form. This is mentioned to remind learners that just because a word is labeled and utilized as a noun in this series does not mean that it can never be used in another form such as an adjective. This series has simply focused on the word in the form that it is most likely to be expressed.

Supporting Learning with Outside Activities

A well-balanced language course provides four major opportunities for learning: learning through input, learning through output, deliberate learning, and fluency development. The highly structured activities in these books support all four types of learning opportunities. In addition, learning can further be supported through the following activities:

1 Have students create vocabulary cards with one word from the unit on one side of the card and the translation of the word in the student's first language on the other side. Students should use the cards for study in free moments during the day. Over several weeks, students will find that quick repeated studying for brief periods of time is more effective than studying for hours at one sitting.

2 Assign graded readers at students' appropriate levels. Reading such books provides both enjoyment as well as meaning-focused input which will help the words stick in students' memory.

3 Practice reading fluency to promote faster recall of word meaning for both sight recognition and usage. Compass Publishing's *Reading for Speed and Fluency* is a good resource for reading fluency material.

4 Include listening, speaking, and writing activities in classes. Reinforcement of the high-frequency vocabulary presented in this series is important across all the four language skills.

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UNIT 1

Word List



anxious [ǽŋkʃəs] *adj.*

When a person is **anxious,** they worry that something bad will happen.

→ *She was **anxious** about not making her appointment on time.*



awful [ɔ́:fəl] *adj.*

When something is **awful,** it is very bad.

→ *Her performance last night was **awful**.*



consist [kənsíst] *v.*

To **consist** of is to be made of parts or things.

→ *Today's choices for lunch **consisted** of pizza, hamburgers, and hot dogs.*



desire [dizáiər] *v.*

To **desire** is to want something.

→ *My sister **desires** a big house and lots of money.*



eager [í:gər] *adj.*

When a person is **eager** about something, they are excited about it.

→ *The man was **eager** to talk about the good news.*



household [háushòuld] *n.*

A **household** is all the people who live in one house.

→ *Our **household** is made up of my father, my mother and me.*



intent [intént] *n.*

An **intent** is a plan to do something.

→ *Her **intent** is to visit Italy next summer.*



landscape [lǽndskèip] *n.*

A **landscape** is how an area of land looks.

→ *The **landscape** of the country is very green.*



lift [lift] *v.*

To **lift** something is to move it higher.

→ *The man tried to **lift** the box.*



load [loud] *v.*

To **load** is to put objects into something.

→ *The man **loaded** the boxes into a truck.*



lung [lʌŋ] *n.*

A **lung** is the organ in the body that fills with air when breathing.
→ *Having strong **lungs** is necessary for a healthy life.*



motion [móuʃən] *n.*

A **motion** is a movement that someone makes.
→ *The police officer made a **motion** with his hand.*



pace [peis] *n.*

The **pace** of something is the speed at which it happens.
→ *I ran the race at a slower **pace** than my friend.*



polite [pəláit] *adj.*

When someone is **polite**, they are acting in a thoughtful way.
→ *The boy was very **polite**: he behaved very thoughtfully.*



possess [pəzés] *v.*

To **possess** something is to have it or own it.
→ *My uncle **possesses** three sheep, a chicken, a cow and a dog.*



rapidly [rǽpidli] *adv.*

When something happens **rapidly**, it happens very fast.
→ *The train moved **rapidly** on the tracks.*



remark [rimá:rk] *v.*

To **remark** is to say something.
→ *The teacher **remarked** on how quickly the students were learning.*



seek [si:k] *v.*

To **seek** is to look for something.
→ *If I have a problem, I **seek** my sister's advice.*



shine [ʃain] *v.*

To **shine** is to make a bright light.
→ *The candles are **shining** in the dark room.*



spill [spil] *v.*

To **spill** is to have something fall out of its container.
→ *I **spilled** the coffee on the table.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a movement
   a. pace b. intent c. lungs d. motion

2. to look for
   a. seek b. possess c. shine d. desire

3. to pick up
   a. eager b. lift c. remark d. spill

4. very fast
   a. landscape b. household c. rapidly d. awful

5. feeling worried
   a. consisting of b. load c. polite d. anxious

Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. possess
   a. to look for b. to own
   c. to pick up d. to put in

2. desire
   a. to want b. to make up of
   c. to have d. to say

3. intent
   a. an area of land b. an organ
   c. a plan d. a feeling

4. shine
   a. to learn b. to make light
   c. to have something fall out d. to move fast

5. polite
   a. thoughtful b. worried
   c. fast d. excited

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. It is hard to **seek** for things when it is sunny.
   ___ b. A **landscape** may have snow during the winter.

2. ___ a. Most children are **eager** to get gifts.
   ___ b. Good friends are **awful** to have around.

3. ___ a. The **lungs** help move blood through the body.
   ___ b. People may feel **anxious** when they give a speech.

4. ___ a. It isn't **polite** to take things without asking first.
   ___ b. You should help **spill** the dishes after dinner.

5. ___ a. If you work at a fast **pace,** things will get done quickly.
   ___ b. It is important to **lift** your notes before a test.

6. ___ a. People are **eager** to leave when they don't want to go anywhere.
   ___ b. You should get help when **lifting** heavy boxes.

7. ___ a. Some people live in the **landscape** while others live in the city.
   ___ b. Everyone has **awful** days where nothing goes right.

8. ___ a. It is good to **seek** advice when you have a problem.
   ___ b. Students feel **anxious** when they get good grades.

9. ___ a. When you breathe, air goes into your **lungs**.
   ___ b. Some students **pace** to school every day.

10. ___ a. **Polite** people do not say "please" or "thank you."
    ___ b. When you **spill** something, you should clean it up right away.

The Twelve Months

An **awful** woman lived with her daughter and stepdaughter in her **household**. She **possessed** feelings of hate for her stepdaughter, Anna. Anna worked while her stepsister did nothing. On a cold January night, Anna's stepmother **remarked**, "Your stepsister **desires** flowers. Go and find some."

Anna wasn't **anxious** to walk through the chilled **landscape**. The cold air made her **lungs** burn. She walked at a slow **pace** because of the snow. Soon she saw a group of people. It **consisted** of twelve men. Anna told them about the flowers.

One of the man said they were the twelve months and that they would help Anna. January walked to her and made a **motion** with his hand. The days of the month passed **rapidly** until it was February's turn. February also made the month speed up. Then March made the sun **shine** and flowers grew in the field.

Anna **loaded** her basket with so many flowers that she could hardly **lift** it. Then she gave a quick but **polite** "thank you" to the twelve men and returned home. She was very **eager** to show her stepmother all the flowers. Back at the house, she **spilled** the flowers onto the table. Then she told her stepmother about the twelve men. Anna's stepmother and stepsister went to **seek** the twelve months. Their **intent** was to ask for gifts. They looked and looked. They became very lost and never found their way home. Anna lived happily by herself.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is the story about?

a. Why a year consists of twelve months
b. How a girl made the sun shine in winter
c. Why moving at a slow pace is good
d. How the months helped a polite girl

2. Why did Anna need to seek flowers?

a. Her stepmother remarked that she liked them.
b. Her awful stepsister desired them for her birthday.
c. She spilled the ones she already possessed.
d. She was eager to please her stepmother.

3. In paragraph 4 we can infer that ___________.

a. the months rapidly helped Anna load her basket
b. Anna asked the months to live in her household
c. Anna's awful stepmother and stepsister never found the months
d. Anna got lost going across the dark landscape on her way home

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.

a. the cold air hurt Anna's lungs
b. Anna's stepmother lifted the basket
c. January made a motion to speed up time
d. Anna wasn't anxious to go out in the cold, dark night

5. What was Anna's stepmother's and stepsister's intent when they left?

____

____

UNIT 2

Word List



bring [briŋ] *v.*

To **bring** means to take someone or something to a person or place.
→ *Oscar will **bring** in all the boxes.*



castle [kǽsl] *n.*

A **castle** is a building with strong walls where royalty usually lives.
→ *The **castle** was built many years ago.*



command [kəmǽnd] *v.*

To **command** someone is to tell them to do something.
→ *The general **commanded** his army to attack.*



counsel [káunsəl] *v.*

To **counsel** someone is to listen and give advice about a problem.
→ *The teacher **counseled** the girl about her troubles.*



ensure [inʃúər] *v.*

To **ensure** is to make certain that something happens.
→ *Eating good food **ensures** that we stay healthy.*



explosion [iksplóuʒən] *n.*

An **explosion** is a violent burst, usually with a loud sound.
→ *A nuclear **explosion** can cause great damage.*



jewelry [dʒúːəlri] *n.*

Jewelry is something that people wear like earrings or necklaces.
→ *The woman looked beautiful with her nice dress and **jewelry**.*



land [lænd] *v.*

To **land** means to come to the ground usually from a ship or aircraft.
→ *The parachutist **landed** safely on the ground.*



meteor [míːtiər] *n.*

A ***meteor*** is a rock from outer space that falls to Earth.
→ *We saw a **meteor** in the sky last night.*



monster [mánstər] *n.*

A **monster** is any imaginary frightening creature that looks strange.
→ *The **monster** scared everyone in the village.*



northern [nɔ́:rðə:rn] *adj.*

If something is **northern,** it is in the direction of north.

→ *It is much colder in **northern** countries than it is here.*



remote [rimóut] *adj.*

If something is **remote,** it is very far away and difficult to get to.

→ *It took many days to get to the **remote** island.*



southern [sʌ́ðə:rn] *adj.*

If something is **southern,** it is in the direction of south.

→ *Taegu is located in the **southern** part of the Korean peninsula.*



statue [stætʃu:] *n.*

A **statue** is an image of a person or animal made of stone or metal.

→ *I saw a beautiful **statue** of a lion today.*



steam [sti:m] *n.*

Steam is water that has become hot and has turned into a misty gas.

→ *We could see the **steam** rise from the boiling water.*



submit [səbmít] *v.*

To **submit** to someone is to agree to do what they tell you to do.

→ *She **submitted** to her mother's wishes and did her homework.*



temple [témpəl] *n.*

A **temple** is a building that is used for religious purposes.

→ *The people visited the **temple** to pray.*



upper [ʌ́pər] *adj.*

Upper means higher in position or place.

→ *A home's attic is at the **upper** part of the structure.*



weed [wi:d] *n.*

A **weed** is a plant, especially one that is not useful or wanted.

→ *The yard of the house was full of ugly **weeds.***



wing [wiŋ] *n.*

A **wing** is the part of an animal that lets it fly.

→ *The bird used its **wings** to fly across the water.*

Exercise 1

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. counsel b. explosion c. meteor d. bring

2. a. northern b. remote c. meteor d. southern

3. a. land b. steam c. castle d. temple

4. a. northern b. wing c. upper d. meteor

5. a. statue b. command c. weed d. submit

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The bird hurt its <u>body part that helps it fly</u>.

wi _ _ _

2. There are many <u>stone images</u> in the museum.

sta _ _ _ _ _

3. The fire made the water turn into <u>hot misty air</u>.

st _ _ _ _

4. The teacher told me to <u>listen to and follow</u> his rules.

s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ to

5. Go to the <u>higher</u> part of the building and clean the windows.

u _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 3

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Many **castles** are built with thick stone walls.
   ___ b. When you **command** somebody, you work for them.

2. ___ a. All children **bring** live animals to the zoo.
   ___ b. Some women wear **jewelry** on their ears and hands.

3. ___ a. You put on **jewelry** when you take a bath.
   ___ b. When I **counsel** you, I am trying to help you.

4. ___ a. It takes a long time to get to **remote** places.
   ___ b. **Weeds** make a house more beautiful.

5. ___ a. Good parents **ensure** that their children are safe.
   ___ b. The people were happy when the **monster** was elected president.

6. ___ a. The **explosion** made everyone sleepy.
   ___ b. I forgot to **bring** my camera when I went on vacation.

7. ___ a. If I **command** you to work, then I want you to work.
   ___ b. You can easily **ensure** that it rains.

8. ___ a. The scary **monster** caused much damage to the village.
   ___ b. Students visit **remote** places after school every day.

9. ___ a. Many people have a **castle** inside their house.
   ___ b. If you don't keep your yard clean, **weeds** will grow.

10. ___ a. Students must **counsel** their teachers.
    ___ b. The **explosion** in the sky was caused by the fireworks.

The Dragon

An evil dragon lived in a **castle** in the **remote southern** mountains.

One day the **monster landed** in a town. The dragon **commanded** the people, "Give me food now, or I will eat you!" The dragon lifted its **wings** so that its lungs could be completely filled with hot **steam**, and breathed it upon the people. A man turned into a stone **statue**!

The people **submitted** and brought food. The dragon ate all of it and left.

The people sent a boy to ask for help from a wise old man. He resided in a **temple**.

The boy told the old man about the dragon. Then, the old man **counseled** the boy. "A **meteor** will fall in the **northern** sky. It will make a huge **explosion**. Find the meteor and **bring** it to me. I will use it to make a sword for you."

The boy did as the old man said. Soon, the sword was ready.

"Use this to kill the dragon. But be careful. You must cover yourself with **weeds** that smell bad. That will **ensure** that he does not smell you," the man said.

The boy traveled for many days to find the castle. He went to the **upper** level and opened a door. He could see the dragon's tail. It was sleeping, so the boy killed it. Then, he took the dragon's gold and **jewelry** and returned to his town. The people were happy.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
  a. How a dragon met a boy
  b. Why dragons live in castles
  c. Why a boy killed an evil dragon
  d. How a boy found a remote place

2. How did the dragon turn the people into statues?
  a. It breathed steam on them.
  b. It hit them with its wings.
  c. It covered them with weeds.
  d. It touched them with its tail.

3. What can be assumed about the old man?
  a. He enjoyed commanding the townspeople.
  b. He resided in the temple all his life.
  c. Other dragons submitted to him in the past.
  d. He counseled the townspeople when they had trouble.

4. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
  a. a meteor fell in the northern sky
  b. a boy killed the dragon with a golden sword
  c. a boy took the dragon's jewelry
  d. a dragon lived in the southern mountains

5. How did the boy ensure that the dragon would not smell him?

____

____

UNIT 3 Word List



arrow [ǽrou] *n.*

An **arrow** is a thin, straight stick shot from a bow.
→ *The **arrow** flew through the air and hit the target.*



battle [bǽtl] *n.*

A **battle** is a fight between two armies during a war.
→ *The **battle** lasted for many days.*



bow [bou] *n.*

A **bow** is a weapon made of curved wood and string that shoots arrows.
→ *He went hunting with a **bow** and arrow.*



brave [breiv] *adj.*

When people are **brave**, they are not afraid to face pain or danger.
→ *The **brave** firefighter saved the girl from the burning building.*



chief [tʃi:f] *n.*

A **chief** is the leader of a group of people.
→ *The **chief** led the people through the mountains.*



disadvantage [disədvǽntidʒ] *n.*

A **disadvantage** is a situation where someone is likely to lose.
→ *Mike had a **disadvantage** in the race since he hurt his knee.*



enemy [énəmi] *n.*

An **enemy** is a country that is fighting another country during a war.
→ *The **enemy** prepared to attack the kingdom.*



entrance [éntrəns] *n.*

An **entrance** is a place where someone can enter an area.
→ *The gate was locked, so Bill had to find a different **entrance**.*



hardly [há:rdli] *adv.*

If something **hardly** happens, it almost does not happen at all.
→ *I **hardly** saw the concert since I had to leave early.*



intend [inténd] *v.*

To **intend** to do something means to plan to do it.
→ *I **intend** to finish college in three years.*



laughter [læftəːr] *n.*

Laughter is the sound produced by laughing about something funny.
→ *Susan's joke made her classmates burst into **laughter**.*



log [lɔ(ː)g] *n.*

A **log** is a thick piece of wood that is cut from a tree.
→ *The fire was too small, so we added another **log** to it.*



military [mílitèri] *n.*

The **military** is the armed forces of a country.
→ *I joined the **military** after I finished high school.*



obey [oubéi] *v.*

To **obey** means to follow what a law or a person says you must do.
→ *My little sister did not **obey** my mother. Now she is in trouble.*



secure [sikjúəːr] *v.*

To **secure** something means to get it after a lot of effort.
→ *I was able to **secure** a good grade on my test after weeks of studying.*



steady [stédi] *adj.*

When someone or something is **steady**, they are under control.
→ *The problem was hard but she remained **steady** and solved it.*



trust [trʌst] *v.*

To **trust** is to believe that someone is honest and will do what is right.
→ *I **trust** my friends; they don't tell my secrets to other people.*



twist [twist] *v.*

To **twist** something is to wrap it around itself or another thing.
→ *She **twisted** the spaghetti around her fork.*



unless [ənlés] *conj.*

Unless means if not or except when.
→ ***Unless** you clean your room, you cannot play with your friends.*



weapon [wépən] *n.*

A **weapon** is an object that can be used to hurt people.
→ *Swords have been used as **weapons** for thousands of years.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. bow / log
   Please put another ______________ on the fire; it's getting cold in here.
   The woman shot the arrows with a ______________.

2. enemy / military
   If our country's army is weak, our ______________ might attack us.
   Long ago, Greece had the most powerful ______________ in the world.

3. obey / trust
   Because I respect my parents, I ______________ their rules.
   We cannot ______________ Bob because he often doesn't do what he says he'll do.

4. intended / secured
   I ______________ a job with a big company yesterday.
   I ______________ to go to the store, but I didn't have time.

5. battle / disadvantage
   The rain was a ______________ for the other soccer team.
   During the ______________ at sea, many ships sank.

Part B Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a person of the highest rank
   a. brave b. obey c. chief d. trust

2. barely or almost unable to do
   a. hardly b. unless c. secure d. disadvantage

3. to wrap around itself or another thing
   a. steady b. arrow c. bow d. twist

4. to plan to do
   a. laughter b. intend c. battle d. military

5. space used to go into an area
   a. enemy b. entrance c. log d. weapon

Exercise 2

Write the word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I could not find the place to go in to the movie theater.

   entr _ _ _ _

2. At work, Mr. Smith is the person with the highest rank.

   ch _ _ _

3. He lost the fight because his object used for hurting people was broken.

   wea _ _ _

4. I barely know my neighbors. I don't see them very often.

   ha _ _ _ _

5. His giggle made other people smile.

   laug _ _ _ _

6. The long, straight stick with a pointed end hit the center of the target.

   a _ _ _ _

7. The little boy was not afraid to look under his bed for the monster.

   b _ _ _ _

8. Snakes wrap themselves around the tree branches.

   tw _ _ _

9. Johan was afraid of heights, but he remained under control and finished the climb.

   st _ _ _ _

10. If we don't stop for gas soon, the car will run out.

    Un _ _ _ _

The Battle of Thermopylae

This is a true story. It happened long ago in Greece. . . .

"We must fight," the Spartan* **chief** told his small army of **brave** men. They were at a great **disadvantage**. There were only three hundred of them. The Persian **military** had hundreds of thousands of men.

They were going to lose **unless** they could **secure** a small **entrance**. The **enemy** couldn't move through it easily. They **intended** to stop the enemy here. The chief and his men got ready for the **battle**.

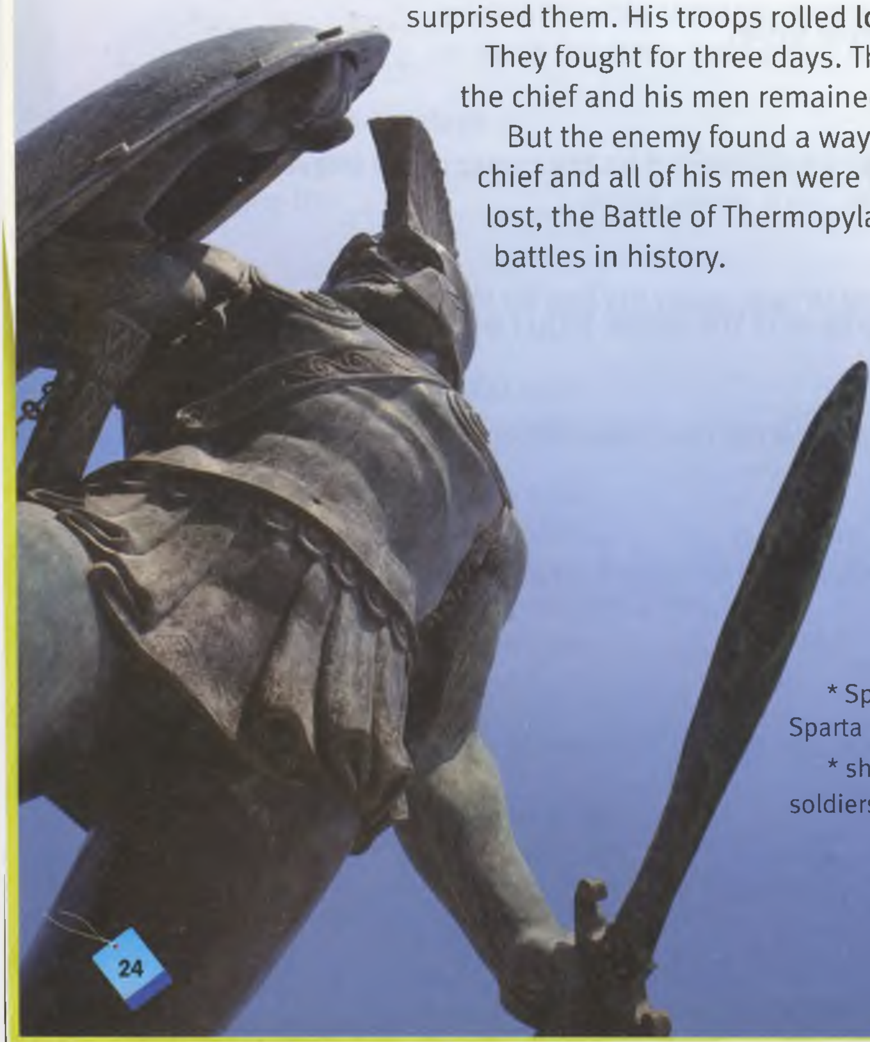
Soon, long lines of the enemy's army **twisted** around the hills. The chief met the enemy with **laughter**. He knew that his men's **weapons** and skills were better. The Spartans **trusted** their leader and **obeyed** him.

First, the enemy soldiers shot **arrows** from their **bows**. The chief told his men to lift their shields*. The arrows stuck into the shields but did not hurt any of the men.

Then the enemy's soldiers attacked the Spartans with long spears. The chief surprised them. His troops rolled **logs** down on the enemy.

They fought for three days. Though they **hardly** slept at all, the chief and his men remained **steady**.

But the enemy found a way to beat the Spartans. The chief and all of his men were killed. Even though they lost, the Battle of Thermopylae is one of the most famous battles in history.



* Spartan – a soldier from the city of Sparta in Greece

* shield – a piece of wood or metal that soldiers carried to protect themselves

Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How an enemy made an attack against shields
   b. Why logs were rolled down on soldiers
   c. How a small disadvantaged army nearly beat a large military
   d. Why good soldiers obey their leaders

2. Why was the smaller army not afraid of the larger one?
   a. The larger army didn't have any weapons.
   b. The smaller army had better weapons and skills.
   c. The larger army did not trust their leader.
   d. The smaller army did not intend to fight.

3. The brave men knew they would lose ___________.
   a. because they heard the soldiers' laughter
   b. unless they secured the narrow entrance
   c. against the other army's bows and arrows
   d. hardly any men fighting the large army

4. According to the passage, all the following are true about the Persian army EXCEPT ___________.
   a. their long lines of soldiers twisted around the hills
   b. they used bows and arrows
   c. they had a steady three-day attack against the Spartans
   d. they used fire to defeat the Spartans

5. Why did the soldiers do whatever their chief asked of them?

____

____

UNIT 4 Word List



chest [tʃest] *n.*

The **chest** is the front part of a person's body under the neck.
→ *The water in the lake was as high as my* ***chest.***



confidence [kánfidəns] *n.*

If you have **confidence** about something, you are sure of it.
→ *I have* ***confidence*** *that I did well on the test.*



consequence [kánsikwèns] *n.*

A **consequence** is a result of a choice or action.
→ *As a* ***consequence*** *of missing my bus, I had to find another way to work.*



disaster [dizǽstər] *n.*

A **disaster** is a really bad thing that happens.
→ *When the car crashed, it was a* ***disaster.***



disturb [distə́ːrb] *v.*

To **disturb** someone means to upset them.
→ *The loud noise* ***disturbed*** *me while I was working.*



estimate [éstəmèit] *v.*

To **estimate** something means to make a guess about it.
→ *The boy* ***estimated*** *that he was one meter tall.*



honor [ánər] *v.*

When you **honor** people or things, you show respect for them.
→ *I* ***honor*** *my science teacher by working hard in class.*



impress [imprés] *v.*

To **impress** someone means to make that person proud.
→ *He was able to* ***impress*** *the girls with his new dance.*



marathon [mǽrəθàn] *n.*

A **marathon** is a very long foot race just over 42 kilometers.
→ *I ran a* ***marathon,*** *and now my legs are tired.*



narrow [nǽrou] *adj.*

When something is **narrow,** it is very thin.
→ *The bridge is too* ***narrow*** *for a car to drive over.*



pale [peil] *adj.*
When something is **pale**, it does not have a bright color.
→ *The girl's skin was very **pale**.*



rough [rʌf] *adj.*
When something is **rough**, it is not even or smooth.
→ *The **rough** ground hurt my feet.*



satisfy [sǽtisfài] *v.*
To **satisfy** someone means to make them happy.
→ *It will **satisfy** my teacher if I finish all my homework.*



scream [skri:m] *v.*
To **scream** means to make a loud noise with your mouth.
→ *The girl saw a spider and **screamed**.*



sensitive [sénsətiv] *adj.*
When someone or something is **sensitive**, they are easily hurt.
→ *My teeth are **sensitive** to cold things.*



shade [ʃeid] *n.*
The **shade** is a dark area that something makes when it blocks the sun.
→ *It was hot outside, so the boy sat in the **shade** of a tree.*



supplement [sʌ́pləmənt] *v.*
To **supplement** something is to add something else to it in a good way.
→ *He **supplements** his diet with fresh fruits.*



terror [térə:r] *n.*
When someone feels **terror**, they are scared.
→ *I felt a sense of **terror** when the tiger chased me.*



threat [θret] *n.*
A **threat** is something bad that might happen.
→ *Due to the dark clouds, there was a **threat** of a bad storm.*



victim [víktim] *n.*
A **victim** is a person that had something bad happen to them.
→ *I was a **victim** of a robbery.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to make a guess
a. threat b. estimate c. supplement d. terror

2. not having much color
a. shade b. rough c. pale d. narrow

3. to make happy
a. satisfy b. disturb c. impress d. scream

4. a long race
a. chest b. victim c. marathon d. consequence

5. a bad ending
a. confidence b. sensitive c. honor d. disaster

Part B Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. terror / threat
There is always a ______________ of falling when walking on an edge.
I felt a sense of ______________ when I woke up from the bad dream.

2. consequence / confidence
The girl had ______________ that she made the right decision.
His bad grade was a ______________ of not studying for the test.

3. disaster / victim
The man was a ______________ of car theft.
When my house flooded, it was a ______________.

4. disturb / satisfy
You should not ______________ someone when they want to be alone.
The boy wanted to ______________ his hunger, so he ate a quick snack.

5. sensitive / rough
The bumpy frog's skin was very ______________.
The man wore a coat because he was ______________ to cold air.

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Eating rotten eggs **satisfies** me.
   ___ b. A **marathon** can last for hours.

2. ___ a. I have **confidence** that I can win the race.
   ___ b. It was a **disaster** when the students did well on the test.

3. ___ a. Some people **scream** when they watch a scary movie.
   ___ b. The **narrow** river was a mile wide.

4. ___ a. A heart is inside a person's **chest**.
   ___ b. My mother made a **threat** of giving me ice cream.

5. ___ a. The **consequence** of stealing is being punished.
   ___ b. If you win a prize, then you are a **victim**.

6. ___ a. The boy wore pants on his **chest**.
   ___ b. She **supplemented** her salary by working part-time on Saturdays.

7. ___ a. The bully made several **threats** to scare his classmates.
   ___ b. It's a **marathon** from my front door to my bedroom.

8. ___ a. When the girl did not know what to do, she had **confidence**.
   ___ b. The town was a **disaster** after the hurricane struck.

9. ___ a. You should always **scream** in the library.
   ___ b. The **victim** was badly hurt.

10. ___ a. It was hard to stay on the **narrow** path.
    ___ b. The boy created a **consequence** before the test started.

The Deer and His Image

A deer told himself every day, "I am the most handsome deer in the forest. My large **chest** is a symbol of my power. And my beautiful horns **impress** other animals."

But he did not like his legs and hooves*. "My legs are **narrow**, and my hooves are ugly. They do not **satisfy** me."

One day, the deer saw a big dog. The deer made some noise and **disturbed** the dog. The dog woke up and chased him. The deer felt **terror**. He **screamed**. He did not want to be a **victim**, so he ran into the forest. His strong legs helped him run fast. His **pale** brown hooves were hard, so they were not **sensitive** to **rough** rocks. However, his horns got caught in branches, slowing him down. His large chest could not fit between thick trees.

The deer **estimated** that he ran for an hour. He felt like he was running a **marathon**. In the end, the deer escaped the **threat** of the dog. He sat in the **shade** of a tree. "That was almost a **disaster**! I almost did not escape because of my chest and horns. My legs and hooves saved me." As a **consequence**, the deer learned to **honor** his fast legs and have **confidence** in his strong hooves. "Pretty things only **supplement** important things," he thought.

*hooves – the feet of animals like deer and horses



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why a chest is a symbol of power
   b. How a deer becomes a victim
   c. Why deer have confidence in their horns
   d. How a deer learned to honor useful things

2. Why did the deer scream?
   a. He felt great terror.
   b. He was sensitive.
   c. He ran a marathon.
   d. His legs were narrow.

3. What can we infer by the end of the story?
   a. The deer impressed the animals with his long run.
   b. The deer was a victim of disaster.
   c. The deer's legs and hooves satisfied him.
   d. The deer went back to disturb the dog again.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the deer's hooves were pale
   b. the deer sat in the shade of a tree
   c. the deer experienced a bad consequence
   d. the rough rocks decorated the forest

5. What happened to the deer's horns when he ran away?

____

____

UNIT 5

Word List



ancestor [ǽnsestər] *n.*

An **ancestor** is a family member from the past.
→ *My **ancestors** came from Germany.*



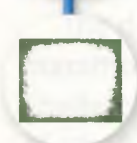
angle [ǽŋgl] *n.*

An **angle** is the direction from which you look at something.
→ *The giraffe turned its head to see from another **angle**.*



boot [buːt] *n.*

A **boot** is a heavy shoe that goes over your ankle.
→ *He wore **boots** so that his feet wouldn't get wet.*



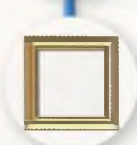
border [bɔ́ːrdər] *n.*

A **border** is the edge of an area.
→ *The postcard had a pretty green **border** of pine needles.*



congratulate [kəngrǽtʃəlèit] *v.*

To **congratulate** someone is to tell them that you are happy for them.
→ *Bill and Angela **congratulated** each other on a job well done.*



frame [freim] *n.*

A **frame** is a border for a picture or mirror.
→ *I have to get a **frame** for my friend's picture.*



heaven [hévən] *n.*

Heaven is the place that some people believe people go when they die.
→ *When I die, I hope that I go to **heaven**.*



incredible [inkrédəbl] *adj.*

If someone or something is **incredible,** it is hard to believe they are true.
→ *I have an **incredible** story to tell you about my vacation.*



legend [lédʒənd] *n.*

A **legend** is a story from the past.
→ *There is a well-known **legend** about a king and his queen.*



praise [preiz] *v.*

To **praise** is to show that you like someone or something.
→ *The coach **praised** both athletes after a good practice.*



proceed [prəsíːd] *v.*

To **proceed** is to go in a certain direction.

→ *My son and I* ***proceeded*** *to the beach so we could go fishing.*



pure [pjuər] *adj.*

If something is **pure**, it is very clear and beautiful.

→ *The rose was* ***pure****. It had no dirt or imperfections.*



relative [rélətiv] *n.*

A **relative** is a family member.

→ *My* ***relatives*** *came by to see the new baby.*



senior [síːnjər] *adj.*

If one is **senior**, they are the oldest or have been there the longest.

→ *Because he got his job first, Bob is the* ***senior*** *chef.*



silent [sáilənt] *adj.*

If someone or something is **silent**, they make no sound.

→ *Since no one was home, the house was* ***silent****.*



sink [siŋk] *v.*

To **sink** into something is to slowly fall into it.

→ *The boat had a hole in it, and it* ***sank*** *into the ocean.*



superior [səpíəriər] *adj.*

If someone or something is **superior**, they are better than another.

→ *I think cooking outdoors is* ***superior*** *to cooking indoors.*



surround [səráund] *v.*

To **surround** something is to close in on it from all sides.

→ *We* ***surrounded*** *the suspect on all four sides.*



thick [θik] *adj.*

If something is **thick**, it is wide and solid.

→ *The fog was so* ***thick*** *that I couldn't see through it.*



wrap [ræp] *v.*

To **wrap** is to cover something on all sides.

→ *I* ***wrapped*** *his gift and put a bow on it.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. praise
a. a picture border
b. to cover
c. to show you like something
d. to go in a direction

2. thick
a. wide and solid
b. having no sound
c. clean and untouched
d. better or more important

3. incredible
a. oldest
b. hard to believe
c. wide and solid
d. clear and beautiful

4. border
a. a heavy shoe
b. a story from the past
c. an edge
d. a family member

5. heaven
a. of great value
b. a place people go when they die
c. a family member
d. an edge

6. surround
a. to show you like something
b. to close in from all sides
c. to say you are happy for someone
d. to cover

7. ancestor
a. a family member from the past
b. of great value
c. a heavy shoe
d. to slowly fall in

8. boot
a. an edge
b. a story from the past
c. a family member
d. a heavy shoe

9. proceed
a. to cover
b. to go in a direction
c. to close in from all sides
d. to show you like something

10. silent
a. more important
b. oldest
c. having no sound
d. hard to believe

Exercise 2

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. wrap	b. praise	c. surround	d. proceed
2. a. heaven	b. frame	c. border	d. sink
3. a. praise	b. surround	c. proceed	d. congratulate
4. a. silent	b. incredible	c. superior	d. senior
5. a. relative	b. sink	c. ancestor	d. legend

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Josh couldn't see anything from that <u>direction from which he was looking</u>.
   ang ___
2. For school, I have to learn about <u>a family member from the past</u>.
   an ance ______
3. The TV was on, but it was <u>not having any sound</u>.
   sil ____
4. Have you heard the <u>story from the past</u> of Robin Hood?
   le ______
5. The lake was filled with <u>clear and beautiful</u> blue water.
   p ____

May 29, 1953

Today is the most important day of my life. I finally climbed Mt. Everest, the tallest mountain in the world.

The top of the mountain was amazing. It felt like we were close to **heaven**. The snow was so thick that my **boots sank**. The air was **silent**. I looked at the beauty that **surrounded** me. Maybe my story will be a **legend** someday.

I want people to remember this forever. I was the **senior** explorer in my group, and I knew we needed proof of our climb. I took many pictures with my camera. I'll put them in a **frame** and hang them.

On the mountain, the air was very cold. I **wrapped** my coat around my body. I looked over the side of the mountaintop. From that **angle**, I saw the **border** of the clouds touch the rocks below. The snow was **thick**. It looked **pure**. There was no sign of modern life. Thousands of years ago, my **ancestors** saw the world this way.

After fifteen minutes, I knew it was time to **proceed** down the mountain. The whole team **congratulated** us. My **superior**, John Hunt, **praised** us all. I sent messages to my **relatives** to tell them that I was safe. But it was hard to leave the mountain so quickly. I wanted to enjoy the **incredible** sight even longer.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Edmund Hillary's incredible experience
   b. The lives of Edmund Hillary's ancestors
   c. The legend of Mt. Everest
   d. How to use a camera when surrounded by snow

2. What did Hillary see from the angle over the side of the mountaintop?
   a. The sun in the east
   b. His boots on the rocks below
   c. His picture in a frame
   d. The border of the clouds touching the rocks

3. Hillary was happy to do all of the following EXCEPT ___________.
   a. proceed down the mountain
   b. get praise from his superior
   c. hear his team congratulate him
   d. send messages to his relatives

4. According to the passage, the air at the top of the mountain was ___________.
   a. silent
   b. thick
   c. pure
   d. senior

5. Why did Hillary wrap his coat tightly around himself?

____

____

UNIT 6

Word List



abroad [əbrɔ́:d] *adv.*

If someone goes or travels **abroad**, they go to another country.

→ *My brother wants to go* ***abroad*** *next year.*



anger [ǽŋgər] *v.*

To **anger** someone is to make them mad.

→ *It* ***angers*** *me when people are rude.*



bride [braid] *n.*

A **bride** is a woman who is getting married or has just gotten married.

→ *The* ***bride*** *looked beautiful in her wedding dress.*



brief [bri:f] *adj.*

If something is **brief**, it only lasts for a short time.

→ *The meeting this afternoon was very* ***brief.***



chase [tʃeis] *v.*

To **chase** someone or something is to follow them in order to catch them.

→ *I was* ***chased*** *by an angry native.*



disappoint [disəpɔ́int] *v.*

To **disappoint** is to make one feel sad or unsatisfied.

→ *I do not want to* ***disappoint*** *my family, so I try to do well at school.*



dive [daiv] *v.*

To **dive** is to jump into water.

→ *I will* ***dive*** *into the lake once we get there.*



exchange [ikstʃéindʒ] *v.*

To **exchange** means to give something for another thing in return.

→ *I* ***exchanged*** *my foreign money for American dollars.*



favor [féivər] *n.*

A **favor** is something you do for someone to help them.

→ *Can you do me a* ***favor*** *and turn off the lights?*



fee [fi:] *n.*

A **fee** is an amount of money that a person or company asks for a service.

→ *I had to pay an hourly* ***fee*** *to speak with my lawyer.*



forever [fərévəːr] *adv.*

If something lasts **forever,** it means it lasts for all time.
→ *The young couple promised that they would love each other **forever.***



guy [gai] *n.*

A **guy** is an informal way to call a man.
→ *The **guy** at the flower shop was really helpful today.*



lovely [lʌ́vli] *adj.*

If people or things are **lovely,** they are good-looking or beautiful.
→ *The trees look **lovely** in the fall.*



mood [muːd] *n.*

A **mood** is the way someone is feeling.
→ *I am in a good **mood** because I did well on my math test.*



palace [pǽlis] *n.*

A **palace** is a very large building. It is often the home of a royal family.
→ *The king and queen live in a beautiful **palace**.*



permit [pəːrmít] *v.*

To **permit** something is to let someone do it.
→ *I was sick, so my mother **permitted** me to stay home from school.*



protest [prətést] *v.*

To **protest** something is to argue about it with someone.
→ *The people **protested** the decision of the president.*



sculpture [skʌ́lptʃəːr] *n.*

A **sculpture** is a piece of art that is made from wood, clay, or stone.
→ *We saw an old **sculpture** of Buddha at the museum.*



tribe [traib] *n.*

A **tribe** is a group of people who live in the same culture.
→ *There's a small **tribe** of people who live in the mountains of Spain.*



youth [juːθ] *n.*

Youth is a time in people's lives when they are young.
→ *My mother wanted to be a nurse in her **youth**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to make mad
a. dive b. anger c. mood d. fee

2. to get something and give something
a. lovely b. palace c. exchange d. abroad

3. very short
a. brief b. forever c. tribe d. permit

4. a woman who is getting married
a. guy b. disappoint c. bride d. sculpture

5. a time of being young
a. chase b. favor c. protest d. youth

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. When my sister lost my best sweater, ______________.
___ a. it angered me
___ b. I was in a good mood

2. I don't have much time, so ______________.
___ a. keep your story brief
___ b. you can talk forever

3. I am learning how to play the guitar, so ______________.
___ a. let's get some coffee
___ b. I'll be able to play you a song soon

4. She needed help, so ______________.
___ a. she asked me for a favor
___ b. she chased my dog

5. I wanted to go to the movies, but ______________.
___ a. Jack protested that he wanted to go to the mall
___ b. she exchanged phone numbers with me

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Mary's mother lets her stay up late.

   per _____

2. My friend asked me for some help.

   a fa ___

3. The police try to catch the man who took the money.

   ch ___

4. We saw a royal home while we were in France.

   pal ___

5. I will argue his choice for principal.

   pro ____

6. My friend was made unhappy by her bad grades.

   dis __________

7. That man walks his dog past our house every night.

   g __

8. I don't want to live for all time.

   fo _____

9. What was the cost you had to pay to see the concert?

   f __

10. My dream is to go to a different country for a year.

    a _____

The Frog Prince

A **lovely** princess sat by the pool and played with a **sculpture** of a bear. Suddenly, she dropped it, and it rolled away. She **chased** it, but it fell into the water. She began to cry. A large, ugly frog asked, “Why are you crying?” After the princess told him, the frog said, “I can get the sculpture. What will you give me in **exchange** for the **favor**?”

“I can pay you a **fee** in gold,” she said.

But the frog **protested**. “I want to sleep in your bed, and you must kiss me in the morning.”

“He’d die without water. So, I don’t have to keep my promise,” she thought.

The frog **dove** for a **brief** moment and got the sculpture. Then the princess ran away with it. Later, the frog went to the **palace**. The king told her to keep her promise. This put the princess in a bad **mood**. She **permitted** the frog to sleep on her pillow. In the morning, she gave him a kiss.

Suddenly, he turned into a **guy**. He said, “I’m from a kingdom **abroad**. In my **youth**, I **angered** a **tribe** of cruel witches, who turned me into a frog.”

The princess asked him, “Can I be your **bride** and stay with you **forever**?” But the prince said, “No. You **disappointed** me. You didn’t keep your promise.”



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A guy who angers a cruel witch
   b. How people are not always what they seem to be
   c. Why princes should go abroad to find a bride
   d. How to keep promises made in exchange for favors

2. The frog asked the lovely princess to ____________.
   a. be in a better mood
   b. kiss him in the morning
   c. dive into the pool to get the ball
   d. permit him to live in the palace

3. What can be assumed from the passage?
   a. The princess was humiliated when the prince didn't take her back to his kingdom.
   b. The prince and princess were only happy for a brief time.
   c. The frog protested he didn't need gold because he was rich.
   d. The prince was turned into a frog during his youth.

4. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the king made the princess keep her promise
   b. the princess asked the prince if she could be his bride and stay with him forever
   c. the princess chased her sculpture until it fell into the pool
   d. the frog disappointed the princess by turning into a prince

5. Why did the princess think she would not have to keep her promise?

____

____

UNIT 7

Word List



basis [béisis] *n.*

To do something on time's **basis** is how often you do it.

→ *My grandfather gets his hearing checked on a yearly* ***basis****.*



biology [baiɑ́lədʒi] *n.*

Biology is the study of living things.

→ *We learned about the human heart in* ***biology*** *class.*



cage [keidʒ] *n.*

A **cage** is something that holds an animal so it cannot leave.

→ *We put the parrots in their* ***cage*** *at night.*



colleague [kɑ́li:g] *n.*

A **colleague** is somebody you work with.

→ *My* ***colleague*** *helped me finish the job.*



colony [kɑ́ləni] *n.*

A **colony** is a country controlled by another country.

→ *The USA was at one time a* ***colony*** *of Great Britain.*



debate [dibéit] *v.*

To **debate** is to seriously discuss something with someone.

→ *The husband and wife* ***debated*** *over which TV to buy.*



depart [dipɑ́:rt] *v.*

To **depart** is to leave some place so you can go to another place.

→ *The plane* ***departed*** *for Italy at 3:00 this afternoon.*



depress [diprés] *v.*

To **depress** someone is to make them sad.

→ *The bad news from work* ***depressed*** *the man.*



factual [fǽktʃuəl] *adj.*

When something is **factual**, it is true.

→ *John learns about history from* ***factual*** *books.*



fascinate [fǽsənèit] *v.*

To **fascinate** someone is to make them really like something.

→ *The kitten was* ***fascinated*** *by the ball of yarn.*



mission [míʃən] *n.*

A **mission** is an important job that is sometimes far away.

→ *The woman's **mission** was to help sick people.*



nevertheless [nèvəːrðəlés] *adv.*

You use **nevertheless** to show that something goes against a fact.

→ *He is usually friendly. **Nevertheless,** he wasn't this afternoon.*



occupation [àkjəpéiʃən] *n.*

An **occupation** is a person's job.

→ *My father's **occupation** is a dentist.*



overseas [óuvərsíːz] *adv.*

If you go **overseas,** you go to a country on the other side of an ocean.

→ *John often goes **overseas** for vacations.*



persuade [pəːrswéid] *v.*

To ***persuade*** someone is to make them agree to do something.

→ *The children **persuaded** their parents to buy them gifts.*



route [ruːt] *n.*

A **route** is the way you go from one place to another.

→ *I saw many new houses along the **route** to the city.*



ruins [rúːinz] *n.*

Ruins are old buildings that are not used anymore.

→ *I visited some interesting **ruins** in Greece.*



scholar [skáləːr] *n.*

A **scholar** is a person who studies something and knows much about it.

→ *The **scholar** knew much about art history.*



significant [signífikənt] *adj.*

When someone or something is **significant,** they are important.

→ *I read many **significant** novels as a literature major in university.*



volcano [valkéinou] *n.*

A **volcano** is a mountain with a hole on top where hot liquid comes out.

→ *When the **volcano** erupted, smoke and heat filled the air.*

Exercise 1

Circle two words that are related in each group.

	a.	b.	c.	d.
1.	a. volcano	b. scholar	c. colleague	d. cage
2.	a. persuade	b. basis	c. mission	d. debate
3.	a. depress	b. colony	c. occupation	d. overseas
4.	a. route	b. depart	c. cheer	d. fascinate
5.	a. ruins	b. factual	c. significant	d. nevertheless

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He had a very important job that he loved.
m ________

2. Linda was happy that she had good people at work.
col ________

3. Bernie had never taken that way home before.
r ________

4. This is a true movie about her life.
fac ________

5. Our country used to have one other country under our control.
col ________

Exercise 3

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. **Scholars** can teach you many things that you didn't know.
   ___ b. Some people like to live in cities, while others like to live in **ruins**.

2. ___ a. Most people fly on a plane when they go **overseas**.
   ___ b. You should watch **factual** movies if you want to laugh.

3. ___ a. Many people feel happy when they **depart** on a trip.
   ___ b. Doctors never **persuade** people to take medicine.

4. ___ a. If you travel **overseas,** you are still in the same country.
   ___ b. Seeing new things **fascinates** most people.

5. ___ a. Some people like to visit **ruins** to learn about the past.
   ___ b. Getting something they want often **depresses** people.

6. ___ a. Some students like **biology** because they learn about rocks.
   ___ b. When people **debate** about something, they have different ideas.

7. ___ a. You should see a **scholar** if you don't want to do your homework.
   ___ b. People who talk about sad things can **depress** you.

8. ___ a. Some students **debate** to get their work done faster.
   ___ b. I tried to **persuade** my friends to meet me for lunch today.

9. ___ a. If you study **biology,** you will learn about different animals.
   ___ b. People fall asleep when a movie **fascinates** them.

10. ___ a. If you **depart** late, you can get to school early.
    ___ b. People who like to know the truth like **factual** stories.

A Beautiful Bird

Dr. Norton's **occupation** was a **scholar** of **biology**. He learned about all animals on a daily **basis**. One day he met a sailor from a **colony overseas**. The man told Dr. Norton about a talking bird! The bird **fascinated** Dr. Norton, so he told his **colleagues** about it. They **debated** with him: no one thought a bird could talk. He tried to **persuade** them, but they laughed at him. **Nevertheless,** Dr. Norton believed the bird was real. His new **mission** was to find it. He wanted **factual** proof.

The next day he **departed** for the colony. The sailor he had met told him to look for a man named Jai, who would be able to help him in his search. After a month of sailing, Dr. Norton finally reached the colony where he met Jai.

"I can take you to where it lives. It lives by the **volcano**," Jai said.

They left the next day. A week later, they arrived at the volcano. Every day they walked around and looked for the bird, but they couldn't find it. After one month, Dr. Norton could not find the bird, and this **depressed** him. He decided to go home. On the **route** back, he walked past some old **ruins**. He heard someone say, "Hello."

"Who are you?" he asked. Dr. Norton looked up and saw a bird!

Dr. Norton put the talking bird into a **cage**. Then he returned home. He had made a **significant** discovery.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A route to a new place
   b. A scholar who finds a talking bird
   c. How to learn about biology
   d. Why people debate each other

2. Why did Dr. Norton go overseas?
   a. He wanted to depart from his colleagues and start a new life.
   b. He was on a mission to find the talking bird.
   c. He wanted to see the volcano.
   d. He wanted to discover some old ruins.

3. At the end of the story, we can infer that ___________.
   a. Jai didn't like Dr. Norton but nevertheless cheered his discovery
   b. finding the volcano was also a significant discovery
   c. the bird would be the factual proof that would persuade his colleagues
   d. the bird had fascinated people in the colony for a long time

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ___________.
   a. Jai fed bread to the talking bird
   b. Dr. Norton put the bird into a cage
   c. Dr. Norton took a ship to the colony
   d. the talking bird was in the ruins

5. What depressed Dr. Norton?

____

____

UNIT 8 Word List



broad [brɔ:d] *adj.*

If something is **broad,** it is wide.

→ *The river is very long and **broad**.*



bush [buʃ] *n.*

A **bush** is a plant with many thin branches. It is smaller than a tree.

→ *My dad and I planted some small **bushes** around the house.*



capable [kéipəbəl] *adj.*

If someone or something is **capable** of something, they can do it.

→ *The Olympic athlete is **capable** of lifting a lot of weight.*



cheat [tʃi:t] *v.*

To **cheat** is to be dishonest so that you can win or do well.

→ *They **cheated** on the test by sharing answers.*



concentrate [kάnsəntrèit] *v.*

To **concentrate** on someone or something is to give your full attention.

→ *I could not **concentrate** on my homework because the room was so loud.*



conclude [kənklú:d] *v.*

To **conclude** is to arrive at a logical end by looking at evidence.

→ *I saw crumbs on my dog's face, so I **concluded** that he ate my cookie.*



confident [kάnfidənt] *adj.*

Confident means that one believes they can do something without failing.

→ *She was **confident** she could climb the mountain due to her training.*



considerable [kənsídərəbəl] *adj.*

If something is **considerable,** it is large in size, amount or extent.

→ *They paid a **considerable** amount of money for that car.*



convey [kənvéi] *v.*

To **convey** is to communicate or make ideas known.

→ *That picture of a crying child **conveys** a feeling of sadness.*



definite [défənit] *adj.*

If something is **definite,** it is certain or sure to be true.

→ *There is a **definite** connection between hard work and success.*



delight [diláit] *n.*

Delight is a feeling of being very happy with something.
→ *He felt such **delight** after getting a promotion at work.*



destination [dèstənéiʃən] *n.*

A **destination** is the place where someone or something is going to.
→ *The **destination** of this plane is Munich, Germany.*



dictate [díkteit] *v.*

To **dictate** something is to read it aloud so it can be written down.
→ *He **dictated** his speech so his secretary could write it down.*



edge [edʒ] *n.*

The **edge** of something is the part of it that is farthest from the center.
→ *He ran to the **edge** of the cliff.*



path [pæθ] *n.*

A **path** is a way from one place to another that people can walk along.
→ *We followed a **path** through the woods.*



resort [rizɔ́ːrt] *v.*

To **resort** to something is to depend on it in order to solve a problem.
→ *I hope they don't **resort** to violence to end the argument.*



shadow [ʃǽdou] *n.*

A **shadow** is the dark area that is made when something blocks light.
→ *The man's **shadow** was taller than he was.*



succeed [səksíːd] *v.*

To **succeed** is to complete something that you planned or tried to do.
→ *He will continue to work on the robot until he **succeeds**.*



suspect [səspékt] *v.*

To **suspect** something is to believe that it is true.
→ *I **suspect** that those kids stole the money.*



valley [vǽli] *n.*

A **valley** is a low area of land between two mountains or hills.
→ *We looked at the **valley** below from the top of the mountain.*

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

resort	capable	bush	edge
destination	convey	broad	path
valley	concentrate		

1. This river will take us through the ________________.

2. The doctor must ________________ during surgery to keep the patient alive.

3. The sign was so ________________ we couldn't see around it.

4. People can ________________ their happiness by smiling.

5. What is the ________________ of this train?

6. We walked to the ________________ of the cliff and looked down.

7. The hikers walked along the ________________ in the forest.

8. I planted a ________________ in my yard last weekend.

9. She is ________________ of running faster than any boy in her class.

10. If the boys can't agree, they will ________________ to fighting.

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He wants to win so much that he will not obey the rules to do it.

   ch ___

2. I'm going to stand in the dark area of the tree because the sun is too hot here.

   sha ___

3. The police believe it's true that the clerk stole the money.

   sus ___

4. If we do what we are trying to do, we will become very rich!

   suc ___

5. Please read aloud the questions so the students can write them down.

   di ___

6. I am sure I can do something because I have practiced for years.

   conf ___

7. After seeing the evidence, you must decide if the man is innocent.

   con ___

8. It was a good feeling knowing that I had saved enough money to go on a trip.

   de ___

9. This horse is a certain winner.

   de ___

10. The large size of the box made it difficult to move.

    con ___

Tricky Turtle

Ricky the rabbit and Tera the turtle met by the **edge** of the river. "No one is **capable** of beating me in a race!" Ricky said. He was **confident**—his smile **conveyed** that.

"I can beat you," Tera said.

Ricky laughed with **delight**.

Tera said, "We will race tomorrow. The **destination** is the hill."

Ricky agreed. Tera **concentrated** on winning the race. She was not faster than Ricky. She needed a **definite** way to **succeed**. She told her family about the race, "I have **concluded** that I have to **resort** to something bad. I will **cheat**." She **dictated** her instructions to them.

At the race, they all wore white feathers. They looked exactly the same! Then, her family members hid in **shadows** on the **path**.

The race began. Tera was soon far behind. However, Tera's brother hid behind a **bush** in the **valley** below. When Ricky got close, Tera's brother began to run. He looked just like Tera! Ricky ran as fast as he could along the path. But, to him, it seemed like Tera was always ahead. Ricky had used a **considerable** amount of energy.

He reached the top, but Tera's sister was already there. "Well, you win," Ricky said.

Later, Tera had a **broad** smile on her face. Ricky never **suspected**. He had been tricked by a family of slow turtles.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A confident rabbit
   b. A rabbit that cheats in a race
   c. A turtle that rests in shadows
   d. A turtle with a crazy idea and a broad family

2. Where was the final destination of the race?
   a. The edge of the river
   b. Behind the first bush
   c. The middle of the valley
   d. The top of the hill

3. Why was Tera the Turtle angry?
   a. Because Ricky the rabbit said no one was capable of beating him
   b. Because she thought that the path of the race was too difficult
   c. Because she knew Rabbit would resort to cheating
   d. Because her family wouldn't gather when she asked them to

4. What did Tera say to her family?
   a. She concluded that she must concentrate on the race.
   b. She conveyed that Rabbit would cheat.
   c. She told them about her definite plan to succeed.
   d. She said the race would take a considerable amount of energy.

5. What had Rabbit never suspected?

____

____

UNIT 9 Word List



admire [ədmáiər] *v.*

To **admire** someone is to like them for what they do.
→ *I **admire** my brother for his hard work.*



aid [eid] *v.*

To **aid** someone is to help them when they need something.
→ *The doctor **aided** the boy after his accident.*



attempt [ətémpt] *v.*

To **attempt** something is to try to do that thing.
→ *I am **attempting** to learn English.*



authority [əəɔ́:rəti] *n.*

Authority is the power that someone has because of their position.
→ *The policeman has **authority** on the streets.*



capital [kǽpitl] *n.*

A **capital** is an important city where a country's leaders live and work.
→ *We will visit the **capital** to learn about our government.*



cooperate [kouɑ́pərèit] *v.*

To **cooperate** is to work together to do something.
→ *The students **cooperated** to clean up the classroom.*



defend [difénd] *v.*

To **defend** someone or something is to protect them from attack.
→ *The soldiers **defended** the town from the invaders.*



destruction [distrʌ́kʃən] *n.*

Destruction is damage to something so bad that it can't be fixed.
→ *After the big fire, there was much **destruction** in the city.*



disorder [disɔ́:rdər] *n.*

Disorder is a lack of order, or a complete mess.
→ *The teacher's desk had many papers in **disorder**.*



division [diviʒən] *n.*

A **division** is the act of making smaller groups out of a larger one.
→ *The chart had six **divisions** which all had different colors.*



enable [inéibəl] *v.*

To **enable** a person is to make it possible for them to do something.
→ *Having the key **enabled** us to open the door.*



frustrate [frʌ́streit] *v.*

To **frustrate** is to prevent someone from fulfilling their desire.
→ *The machine **frustrated** me because I could not fix it.*



govern [gʌ́vərn] *v.*

To **govern** is to control the public business of a country, state, or city.
→ *The United States is **governed** from the White House.*



plenty [plénti] *n.*

To have **plenty** of something is to have more than you need.
→ *The school had **plenty** of books for the students to read.*



relieve [rilíːv] *v.*

To **relieve** someone is to make them feel less pain.
→ *The medicine **relieved** the sick boy.*



reputation [rèpjətéiʃən] *n.*

Reputation is the opinion that people have about someone.
→ *The doctor had a **reputation** for helping people.*



royal [rɔ́iəl] *adj.*

Royal describes something that belongs to a king or queen.
→ *The king sat upon the **royal** throne.*



slave [sleiv] *n.*

A **slave** is a person who is not free and must work for someone else.
→ *The **slave** worked very hard all day long.*



struggle [strʌ́gəl] *v.*

To **struggle** is to fight against someone or something.
→ *The kids **struggled** with each other for the toy.*



stupid [stjúːpid] *adj.*

When someone is **stupid**, they lack intelligence.
→ *He said something **stupid** that made everyone angry at him.*

Exercise 1

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Parents have **authority** over their children.
   ___ b. Poor people **aid** rich people by giving them money.

2. ___ a. When you have **authority**, you cannot do anything.
   ___ b. When people **cooperate**, they can get more done.

3. ___ a. You should **admire** people who tell lies.
   ___ b. Learning a new language can **frustrate** some people.

4. ___ a. If you **aid** someone, he or she will usually thank you.
   ___ b. If you **cooperate** with your friends, you will feel lonely.

5. ___ a. You should **frustrate** your friends when they help you.
   ___ b. Most students **admire** teachers who work hard.

Exercise 2

Circle the two words that are opposites in each group.

1. a. destruction	b. aid	c. admire	d. govern
2. a. frustrate	b. admire	c. plenty	d. relieve
3. a. disorder	b. enable	c. cooperate	d. attempt
4. a. enable	b. royal	c. slave	d. reputation
5. a. reputation	b. struggle	c. stupid	d. cooperate

Exercise 3

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. If you help other people, ________________.
   ___ a. they will admire you ___ b. they will struggle with you

2. After the fight, ________________.
   ___ a. the room was in disorder ___ b. the room got a reputation

3. The people wanted change, ________________.
   ___ a. so they defended themselves
   ___ b. so they elected a new person to govern the country

4. Because I could not solve the problem, ________________.
   ___ a. I became frustrated
   ___ b. there was a division between the animals

5. She found a mistake on her homework, so ________________.
   ___ a. she aided it to be fixed ___ b. she attempted to correct it

6. After returning from the library, ________________.
   ___ a. we could cooperate with our books
   ___ b. we had plenty of books to read

7. After her friends laughed at her, ________________.
   ___ a. she thought that the royal palace looked beautiful
   ___ b. she knew that her last remark was stupid

8. You cannot tell me what to do. ________________.
   ___ a. I live in the capital city ___ b. You don't have any authority

9. Read the directions carefully. ________________.
   ___ a. They will cause destruction
   ___ b. They will enable you to complete the project

10. Before he can feel better, ________________.
    ___ a. he must find a way to relieve the pain
    ___ b. he must become a slave

The Tale of Bartelby O'Boyle

Long ago, there was a clever man by the name of Bartelby O'Boyle. As a boy, he was kept as a **slave** by the **royal** family. He saw other children play, but he always had to work. This **frustrated** him very much. But he was not **stupid**, and he wanted to change things.

Then one day there was a **struggle** for **authority** in the kingdom. There was a **division** of the people, and one group fought against another group to see which would **govern** the kingdom. There was **disorder** in the kingdom. Bartelby ran away. He saw much fighting and **destruction**. Many people had nothing to eat; Bartelby decided to **aid** them. He would help them get food. But how?



Bartelby went to the **capital** to find an answer. There, he met a man named Gilliam. A group of men **attempted** to hurt Gilliam. Bartelby **defended** him. Then, he gave Gilliam some food to **relieve** his hunger. After that, the two became friends. They took food from the rich and gave it to the poor.

Soon, other people **cooperated** with them. Working together **enabled** them to take more food. But they only took food from people who had **plenty**, and they always gave it to those who had none. Because of this, Bartleby gained a **reputation** across the kingdom. Even today, many people **admire** him for helping the poor.

Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a slave became a king
   b. How a stupid mistake made Bartelby a slave
   c. How a lad found plenty of food
   d. How a man aided poor people

2. What did Bartelby do in the capital?
   a. He cooperated with his group of friends.
   b. He enabled Gilliam to have authority over the king.
   c. He relieved Gilliam of his hunger.
   d. He found a mask to wear.

3. In paragraph 1, we can infer that ____________.
   a. Bartelby did not like the royal family
   b. the family attempted to cause disorder
   c. the other children were not clever
   d. Bartelby had a bad reputation

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. people today still admire Bartleby
   b. Gilliam struggled with Bartley
   c. Bartleby defended Gilliam
   d. the fighting caused destruction

5. What frustrated Bartelby when he was a child?

____

____

UNIT 10

Word List



citizen [sitəzən] *n.*

A **citizen** is someone who lives in a certain town or city.

→ *Carlos was born in Spain. He is a Spanish* ***citizen****.*



council [káunsəl] *n.*

A **council** is a group of people who run a city or town.

→ *The* ***council*** *met to discuss the new laws for the city.*



declare [diklέər] *v.*

To **declare** is to say something officially.

→ *I* ***declared*** *my love for him.*



enormous [inɔ́:rməs] *adj.*

When people or things are **enormous**, they are very large.

→ *My dog looks* ***enormous*** *next to yours.*



extraordinary [ikstrɔ́:rdənèri] *adj.*

When someone or something are **extraordinary**, they are amazing.

→ *The fireman who rescued the girl was* ***extraordinary****.*



fog [fɔ(:)g] *n.*

Fog is a thick cloud that is near the ground or water.

→ *I did not want to drive in the thick* ***fog****.*



funeral [fjú:nərəl] *n.*

A **funeral** is a ceremony that takes place after a person dies.

→ *They had a* ***funeral*** *for the soldier who died during the war.*



giant [dʒáiənt] *adj.*

When people or things are **giant**, they are very big.

→ *The* ***giant*** *truck got in my way.*



impression [impréʃən] *n.*

An **impression** is the way of thinking about someone or something.

→ *Most people's first* ***impression*** *of Dr. Giani is that he is mean.*



income [inkʌm] *n.*

Income is how much money a person or business makes.

→ *Her company pays her a fairly good* ***income****.*



mad [mæd] *adj.*
When someone is **mad**, they are angry.
→ *Mother got **mad** when I didn't listen to her.*



ought [ɔ:t] *aux. v.*
If someone **ought** to do something, then it is the right thing to do.
→ *I **ought** to take my library books back.*



resist [rizíst] *v.*
To **resist** something is to fight against it.
→ *He **resisted** the treatment at the hospital.*



reveal [rivíːl] *v.*
To **reveal** is to show something.
→ *I will **reveal** where I hid the candy bar.*



rid [rid] *v.*
To **rid** is to make a place free from something or someone.
→ *We **rid** our home of mice by using traps.*



sword [sɔːrd] *n.*
A **sword** is a long sharp weapon.
→ *They used to use **swords** in battles in ancient times.*



tale [teil] *n.*
A **tale** is a story.
→ *She told her two friends about the wild **tale** of her day.*



trap [træp] *v.*
To **trap** people or animals is to capture them so they cannot get away.
→ *We **trapped** butterflies in a net.*



trial [tráiəl] *n.*
A **trial** is the way a court discovers if a person is guilty or innocent.
→ *He went on **trial** for robbing the bank.*



violent [váiələnt] *adj.*
When people are **violent**, they want to hurt someone.
→ *The man was put into jail because he was **violent**.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. wanting to hurt someone
   a. funeral b. violent c. rid d. enormous
2. very big
   a. fog b. declare c. giant d. mad
3. to show something
   a. resist b. extraordinary c. ought d. reveal
4. to capture
   a. trap b. citizen c. income d. trial
5. a way of thinking about a person
   a. council b. impression c. sword d. tale

Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. mad
   a. big
   b. to capture
   c. amazing
   d. angry
2. income
   a. to free from
   b. the money earned by a person
   c. the right thing to do
   d. a person that lives in a town
3. resist
   a. to want to hurt someone
   b. to show something
   c. to fight against
   d. large
4. sword
   a. a long, sharp weapon
   b. cloud near the ground or water
   c. tobacco rolled up for smoking
   d. a way to think of a person
5. tale
   a. to hold clothes in place
   b. a way to see if someone should go to jail
   c. to say something
   d. a story

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Every person living here has the right to vote.

   cit _ _ _ _

2. The group of people who run the town voted on whether we needed a new park.

   cou _ _ _ _

3. The ceremony for the dead person was attended by many family and friends.

   fun _ _ _ _

4. The thief wanted to tell his story during the test to decide if he was guilty.

   t _ _ _ _

5. I said that I would not pay the money.

   de _ _ _ _ _ _

6. The pyramid was very large.

   en _ _ _ _ _ _

7. He freed the town of the evil king.

   r _ _

8. I really should do the right thing and go home and feed the cat.

   o _ _ _ _ to

9. The rain and thick clouds on the ground made it hard to see.

   f _ _

10. The way she trained the dog was amazing.

    e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Blackbeard

A long time ago, I had my first job. It didn't give me much of an **income**. It was on a **giant** pirate ship. On my first night, there was a thick **fog** over the water. A lamp on the ship **revealed** an **enormous** man. He had a **sword** in his belt. His name was Blackbeard, and he was one of the most **violent** pirates ever.

One day, Blackbeard did an **extraordinary** thing. He attacked several ships near a town. He took some of the town's **citizens**. Then he **declared**, "You give me medicine!" Blackbeard wanted the medicine for some of the sick pirates on his ship.

The people had a bad **impression** of him. They were **mad**, and they **resisted**. But they were **trapped**. They wanted to get **rid** of him. So the town's **council** decided to give him the medicine.

After this, there was a reward for catching Blackbeard. If Blackbeard was caught, he would have a **trial**. He didn't want to go to jail, so he quit being a pirate.

Blackbeard became a fisherman. But he **ought** to have stayed on land. The Royal Navy was still looking for him. They attacked him while he was fishing on his boat. Blackbeard fought against many men. Finally, he was killed. He didn't even get a **funeral**. But people still tell **tales** about him many years later.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this tale about?
   a. How many pirates become fishermen
   b. An enormous violent pirate
   c. A boy resisting having to take medicine
   d. A ship that ought to have stayed at sea

2. What can be assumed from the passage?
   a. The town gave Blackbeard the medicine.
   b. Blackbeard was an extraordinary fighter.
   c. Blackbeard's lamp revealed where he was.
   d. The citizens were mad when Blackbeard was killed.

3. Which of the following is true about Blackbeard?
   a. He kept his sword in his belt.
   b. He lit his cigarettes using a lamp.
   c. He wanted to get rid of his giant ship.
   d. He had a trial in the town.

4. Why were the people in town trapped?
   a. Blackbeard was waiting for a reward.
   b. The fog was too thick for ships to sail in.
   c. Blackbeard wouldn't let ships in or out.
   d. Blackbeard declared that there was a strong storm coming.

5. Why did Blackbeard stop being a pirate?

____

____

UNIT 11

Word List



admission [ədmíʃən] *n.*

Admission is the act of allowing to enter a place.

→ *The **admission** ticket to the movie was $5.*



astronomy [əstrάnəmi] *n.*

Astronomy is the study of the stars and planets.

→ *Harold loved watching the stars, so he decided to study **astronomy**.*



blame [bleim] *v.*

To **blame** someone for something bad is to say they did it.

→ *My mom* **blamed** *me for something I didn't do.*



chemistry [kémistri] *n.*

Chemistry the study of and reaction to substances.

→ *In **chemistry** class, the professor taught us about chemical reactions.*



despite [dispáit] *prep.*

If something happens **despite** what you do, it happens anyway.

→ *We still played the game **despite** the cold weather.*



dinosaur [dáinəsɔ̀:r] *n.*

A **dinosaur** is a very big animal that lived millions of years ago.

→ *I like to see the **dinosaur** bones at the museum.*



exhibit [igzíbit] *n.*

An **exhibit** is a display of interesting things.

→ *There was an animal **exhibit** at the fair.*



fame [feim] *n.*

Fame is reputation one has gained among the public.

→ *He had **fame** and fortune, but he was not happy.*



forecast [fɔ́:rkæ̀st] *n.*

A **forecast** is an idea about what the weather will be like in the future.

→ *The **forecast** says that it will rain all week.*



genius [dʒí:njəs] *n.*

A **genius** is a very smart person.

→ *Since she was a **genius**, she easily passed all of her school exams.*



gentle [dʒénti] *adj.*

Someone who is **gentle** is kind and calm.

→ *He is very **gentle** with the baby.*



geography [dʒiːɑ́grəfi] *n.*

Geography is the study of where things are.

→ *I had to draw a map for **geography** class.*



interfere [intərfíər] *v.*

To **interfere** is to cause problems and keep something from happening.

→ *My little sister always **interferes** when I'm trying to study.*



lightly [láitli] *adv.*

To do something **lightly** is to not push very hard.

→ *Draw **lightly** so you do not tear your paper.*



principal [prínsəpəl] *n.*

A **principal** is a person in charge of a school.

→ *My school's **principal** can be very strict with the rules.*



row [rou] *n.*

A **row** is a line of things.

→ *James put all of his toy soldiers into neat **rows**.*



shelf [ʃelf] *n.*

A **shelf** is a place on a wall where you put things.

→ *I keep my clothes on a **shelf** in my closet.*



spite [spait] *n.*

If you do something out of **spite**, you want to be mean.

→ *He snuck into his sister's room and stole her bag out of **spite**.*



super [súːpər] *adj.*

Super means really good.

→ *My dad said I did a **super** job cleaning the house.*



wet [wet] *adj.*

If something is **wet**, it has water on it.

→ *Since my dog was **wet**, he tried to shake all the water off his body.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Jeff did <u>really well</u> on his spelling test.

   su ___

2. The <u>idea about tomorrow's weather</u> doesn't look good for our outdoor plans.

   for _____

3. Look at how the vegetables are all planted in a <u>line</u>.

   r ___

4. I would like to see that <u>interesting display</u> on birds.

   exh _____

5. My brother likes <u>big animals that lived millions of years ago</u>.

   din _______

6. If you are not careful, you will get <u>water all over yourself</u>.

   w ___

7. <u>Permission to enter</u> into the private club is rarely given.

   ad ________

8. Will the school offer a <u>study of stars</u> class next year?

   a _________

9. My uncle always <u>gets involved</u> in what my family does.

   in _________

10. The <u>head of the school</u> decided that all students should wear uniforms.

    pri _______

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. We learned about grammar in **astronomy** class.
   ___ b. Do not **interfere** when I am working.
2. ___ a. It was very kind of him to **spite** his sister.
   ___ b. Which **shelf** should I put this on?
3. ___ a. Do you have a **shelf** in your yard?
   ___ b. In **astronomy** class, I learned about the Solar System.
4. ___ a. He drank all the milk in the fridge to **spite** me.
   ___ b. Mrs. Joyner is a strict **principal**, but she is actually very nice.
5. ___ a. The loud music **interferes** with my concentration.
   ___ b. It is against his **principals** to be dishonest.

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. **chemistry / despite**
   Oil and water do not have a good ______________ together.
   We should go ______________ the weather.
2. **admission / exhibit**
   I wanted to see the bird ______________ at the zoo.
   My daughter has gained ______________ to an Ivy League university.
3. **geography / dinosaur**
   I wish I could see a real ______________.
   I learned about a South American country in my ______________ book.
4. **gentle / lightly**
   Be very ______________ with the old dishes.
   ______________ push the dirt in around the flowers.
5. **genius / fame**
   I don't know if I would enjoy ______________.
   My son is a ______________.

Dinosaur Drawings

It was the worst morning ever. When Carl woke up, he realized that he didn't do his **astronomy** and **chemistry** homework. Also, the **forecast** called for rain and that would affect baseball practice. Suddenly, his mother yelled, "Take out the garbage right now!" When Carl returned from taking the garbage outside, he was all **wet**. "What a terrible day," he said.

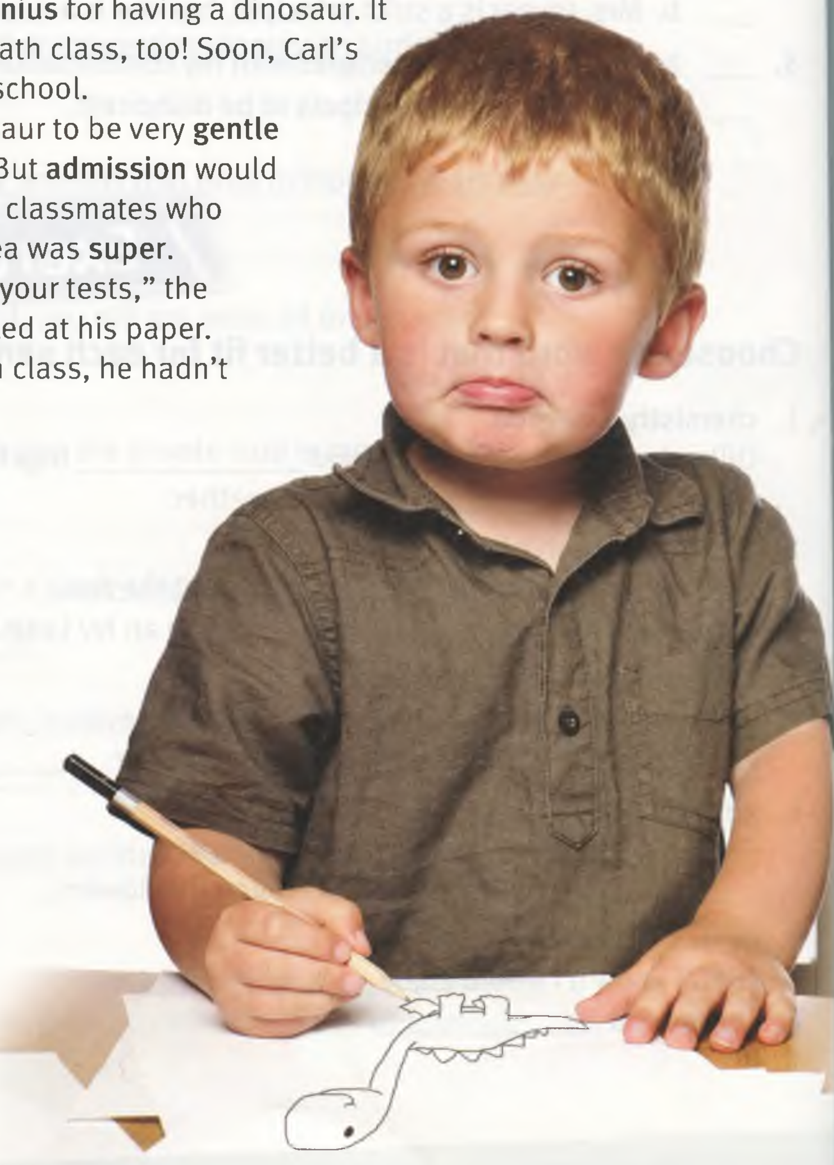
He walked to class. He put his umbrella on the **shelf** and sat in the third **row**. But the teacher asked why Carl's umbrella was on the floor. He told her not to **blame** him. But she sent him to the **principal** out of **spite**.

Next, he took a **geography** test. **Despite** studying, Carl didn't know the answers. He started drawing **lightly** on his paper.

Carl drew a huge **dinosaur**. What if it were real? He saw it in his mind. Carl's class said he was a **genius** for having a dinosaur. It could **interfere** with math class, too! Soon, Carl's **fame** spread through school.

He taught his dinosaur to be very **gentle** and put it on **exhibit**. But **admission** would only be given to those classmates who paid him a fee. His idea was **super**.

"It's time to turn in your tests," the teacher said. Carl looked at his paper. As he was dreaming in class, he hadn't finished the test!



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?

a. A wet classroom
b. A boy who is a genius
c. A bell that keeps ringing
d. A day that was not super

2. What does Carl think his dinosaur can do?

a. Make money for him on admission fees
b. Interfere with taking out the garbage
c. Take the blame for failing geography
d. Reach things on the top shelf

3. What did Carl do?

a. Break a jar at breakfast
b. Draw lightly on his test paper
c. Forget his hat on the bus
d. Stay after school for being late

4. Despite Carl studying for his test, what happened?

a. His teacher was not gentle with him.
b. He had to sit in the last row.
c. The exhibit did not earn him any fame.
d. He did not do well on his geography test.

5. Do you think that Carl will have baseball practice after school? Why?

____

____

UNIT 12 Word List



abuse [əbjúːz] *v.*

To **abuse** someone or something means to hurt them on purpose.
→ *The mean man **abused** his dog when it barked too loudly.*



afford [əfɔ́ːrd] *v.*

To **afford** something means you have enough money to pay for it.
→ *I've been saving my money, so I can **afford** to buy a new bike.*



bake [beik] *v.*

To **bake** means to cook food with heat.
→ *My sister is a good cook. She **bakes** delicious cakes.*



bean [biːn] *n.*

A **bean** is a plant seed that is good to eat.
→ *There are many different kinds of **beans** to eat.*



candle [kǽndl] *n.*

A **candle** is a stick of wax that is lit on fire for light or heat.
→ *When the lights went out, we lit some **candles**.*



convert [kənvə́ːrt] *v.*

To **convert** something means to change it into something else.
→ *The man **converted** his messy field into a garden of flowers.*



debt [det] *n.*

A **debt** is an amount of money that a person owes.
→ *I have not paid my gas bill. I owe a **debt** to the gas company.*



decrease [diːkríːs] *v.*

To **decrease** something is to make it less than it was before.
→ *Hiring more police officers has **decreased** crime in the city.*



fault [fɔːlt] *n.*

A **fault** is a mistake.
→ *It is my **fault** that the cat ran away. I left the door open.*



fund [fʌnd] *n.*

A ***fund*** is an amount of money that people have.
→ *We all put money into our club's **fund**.*



generous [dʒénərəs] *adj.*

When someone is **generous,** they like to give things to people.

→ *The* ***generous*** *man donated several new computers to our school.*



ingredient [ingrí:diənt] *n.*

An **ingredient** is something that is part of a food dish.

→ *The main* ***ingredients*** *in cake are eggs, sugar and flour.*



insist [insíst] *v.*

To **insist** means to be firm in telling people what to do.

→ *I* ***insist*** *that you try some of these cookies.*



mess [mes] *n.*

A **mess** is a condition that is not clean or neat.

→ *Heather's room was a complete* ***mess.***



metal [métl] *n.*

Metal is a strong material people use to build things.

→ *Steel is a common* ***metal*** *that is used to build buildings.*



monitor [mánitər] *v.*

To **monitor** people or things is to watch them closely.

→ *The teacher* ***monitors*** *the students when they take tests.*



oppose [əpóuz] *v.*

To **oppose** something means to dislike it or act against it.

→ *I want to be a police officer because I* ***oppose*** *crime.*



passive [pǽsiv] *a.*

If a person is **passive,** they do not take action to solve problems.

→ *Marcie is so* ***passive*** *that she never solves her own problems.*



quantity [kwántəti] *n.*

A **quantity** is a certain amount of something.

→ *I have a small* ***quantity*** *of milk in my glass.*



sue [su:] *v.*

To **sue** someone is to take them to court for something wrong they did.

→ *I* ***sued*** *the company after I slipped on a banana peel in their hallway.*

Exercise 1

Part A **Choose the right word for the given definition.**

1. a certain amount
   a. ingredient b. quantity c. metal d. fault

2. to make less
   a. decrease b. oppose c. insist d. abuse

3. to watch closely
   a. bake b. monitor c. mess d. afford

4. a plant seed
   a. sue b. passive c. bean d. fund

5. money you owe
   a. convert b. debt c. candle d. generous

Part B **Circle two words that are related in each group.**

1. a. debt b. fund c. bean d. abuse

2. a. fault b. abuse c. monitor d. sue

3. a. afford b. bake c. insist d. ingredient

4. a. fault b. decrease c. quantity d. convert

5. a. debt b. monitor c. afford d. generous

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. To make sure the door was built strong, ________.
   ___ a. it was made out of metal ___ b. it was monitored to the floor

2. I was treated unfairly by my company, so ________.
   ___ a. we decreased the table ___ b. I decided to sue them in court

3. I went to the grocery store. ________.
   ___ a. I converted the milk ___ b. I got a small quantity of eggs

4. When your friend borrows money from you, ________.
   ___ a. he owes you a debt ___ b. he opposes you

5. The man wants to cook noodles. ________.
   ___ a. He will get the ingredients ___ b. He will insist the water

6. I have enough money. ________.
   ___ a. My fund is too small ___ b. I can afford to buy the shirt

7. When the oven was hot enough, ________.
   ___ a. it baked the potato ___ b. it made a mess in the kitchen

8. In case the power goes out, ________.
   ___ a. you should keep candles at home
   ___ b. you will be generous

9. When the girl became hungry, ________.
   ___ a. she became passive and decided to do something about it
   ___ b. she cooked some beans

10. My homework was not turned in. ________.
    ___ a. I abused it at home ___ b. It was all my fault

The Mean Chef

Once there was a chef, who was mean to his cooks. He was mean to the people who came in to eat. He charged too much for meals. Many people were not able to **afford** the cheapest **bean** dish. When his **metal** oven broke, he did not have it fixed. So everything **baked** in it burned. The only light was from **candles**, and the whole place was a **mess**. Sometimes, he didn't pay his waiters. Since they had no **funds**, they had many **debts**.

The chef behaved this way all the time. He **monitored** the cooks and yelled if they did not do things his way.

One day, the cooks decided that they were tired of the **abuse** and that they would not be **passive** anymore. Everyone **opposed** the chef. At first, they thought about **suing** him. Instead, they tied up the chef with rope. Now, they controlled the restaurant! They **decreased** the price of food. They used the best **ingredients** and made large **quantities** of food. They turned on the lights. The restaurant was **converted** into a happy place. For the first time, many people came to eat.

The chef realized that the restaurant's problems were his **fault**. The chef learned an important lesson. The new, **generous** chef **insisted** on giving the customers a free meal.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a mean chef was converted into a generous man
   b. Why metal ovens bake food until it burns
   c. Why waiters' funds are not enough to pay their debts
   d. How simple beans brought a large quantity of customers

2. Why could people not afford to eat at the restaurant?
   a. The chef insisted they take free food.
   b. The chef made prices too high.
   c. The chef monitored the cooks.
   d. The chef got tied up.

3. What did the chef learn at the end of the story?
   a. Electricity was better than using candles.
   b. It was his fault that the restaurant did so well.
   c. The waiters and cooks took over his restaurant.
   d. Behaving in a nice way is better than being mean.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true of the waiters and cooks EXCEPT ____________.
   a. they decreased prices
   b. they used good ingredients
   c. they were replaced by robots
   d. they opposed the abuse of the chef

5. Why did the chef insist on giving his customers a free meal at the end of the story?

____

____

UNIT 13

Word List



anxiety [æŋzáiəti] *n.*

When someone has **anxiety,** they have a lot of worries and fear.

→ *When I have to climb to high places, I'm filled with* ***anxiety.***



army [ɑ́:rmi] *n.*

An **army** is a large group of people who fight in wars.

→ *The* ***army*** *protects all the people in the country.*



billion [bíljən] *n.*

A **billion** is a very large number: 1,000,000,000.

→ *There are* ***billions*** *of stars in outer space.*



carve [kɑ:rv] *v.*

To **carve** means to cut into something.

→ *My father usually* ***carves*** *the turkey for Thanksgiving.*



consult [kənsʌ́lt] *v.*

To **consult** someone means to ask them for help.

→ *I will* ***consult*** *my accountant to find a way to pay for my bills.*



emergency [imə́:rdʒənsi] *n.*

An **emergency** is a time when someone needs help right away.

→ *There is a huge fire in my house! This is an* ***emergency!***



fortune [fɔ́:rtʃən] *n.*

When someone has good **fortune,** it means they have luck.

→ *I have good* ***fortune*** *when I play cards.*



guarantee [gæ̀rəntí:] *v.*

To **guarantee** means to know something will happen.

→ *I* ***guarantee*** *that the sun will come up in the morning.*



hike [haik] *v.*

To **hike** means to walk in the mountains or forest.

→ *I always bring plenty of equipment with me when I* ***hike.***



initial [iníʃəl] *adj.*

When something is **initial,** it is the first thing.

→ *The* ***initial*** *step when writing a paper is to find a good topic.*



intense [inténs] *adj.*

If something is **intense**, it is very strong.

→ *The skunk made an **intense** odor that filled the air.*



lend [lend] *v.*

To **lend** something is to give it to someone for a short time.

→ *My sister lost her pen, so I will **lend** her mine.*



peak [pi:k] *n.*

The **peak** is the very top of a mountain.

→ *There is snow on the **peaks** of those mountains.*



potential [pouténʃəl] *adj.*

Potential means capable of being but not yet in existence.

→ *I've thought of some **potential** problems with your idea.*



pride [praid] *n.*

When you have **pride**, you are happy with yourself.

→ *I take **pride** in getting good grades.*



proof [pru:f] *n.*

Proof is a fact that shows something is real.

→ *They used his fingerprint as **proof** for the crime he committed.*



quit [kwit] *v.*

To **quit** something means to stop doing it.

→ *I **quit** running because I got tired.*



spin [spin] *v.*

To **spin** is to turn around in circles.

→ *The boy kept **spinning** until he fell down.*



tiny [táini] *adj.*

When people or things are **tiny**, they are very small.

→ *A baby's hand is **tiny**.*



tutor [tjú:tər] *n.*

A **tutor** is someone who gives lessons in a certain subject.

→ *My sister is bad at math. So my mother hired a **tutor** to help her.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. carve
a. to know
b. to stop
c. to teach
d. to cut into

2. consult
a. to stop
b. to ask for help
c. to give
d. to turn in circles

3. anxiety
a. very small
b. luck
c. worries
d. group of fighters

4. intense
a. strong
b. first
c. bad
d. mountain top

5. proof
a. luck
b. facts
c. a large number
d. a group of fighters

6. tutor
a. a group of fighters
b. someone who gives lessons
c. to turn in circles
d. to stop

7. lend
a. to stop
b. to know
c. to give
d. to cut

8. initial
a. first
b. mountain top
c. very small
d. strong

9. hike
a. to walk in the forest
b. to teach
c. to turn in circles
d. to ask for help

10. pride
a. a group of fighters
b. able to happen
c. needing help
d. being happy with yourself

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. I should **quit** eating candy because it is bad for me.
   ___ b. The **tiny** tower stretched to the sky.
2. ___ a. We ran far above the mountain **peak**.
   ___ b. I will need water if I'm going to **hike** the long trail.
3. ___ a. If I want to get better at sports, I should **quit** playing.
   ___ b. The **tiny** ant crawled in under the door.
4. ___ a. The clouds look like they can touch the mountain **peaks**.
   ___ b. I have a great deal of **pride** when I lose a contest.
5. ___ a. The boy was filled with **pride** when he learned how to read.
   ___ b. I **hiked** downstairs from my room.

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. **guarantee / potential**
   There are _______________ problems with her plan.
   I _______________ you that I'll get a good grade because I studied hard.
2. **lends / tutor**
   My mother _______________ me her car when I need it.
   I work as a _______________ during the summer to make money.
3. **billions / intense**
   My eyes hurt when I looked into the _______________ light.
   There are _______________ of people in the world.
4. **quit / initial**
   To cook noodles, the _______________ step is to boil water.
   She _______________ taking care of her plants, so they died.
5. **emergency / anxiety**
   I had a feeling of _______________ when I thought the bully would hit me.
   When the man stopped breathing, his wife knew it was an _______________.

The Cat and the Fox

One day, a cat **hiked** on a mountain. When he reached the **peak**, he met a fox. They began talking about how they get away from their enemies.

"I am very smart. I have **billions** of ideas. I can **carve** a **tiny** hole in a tree, and then climb in," the fox said. He added, "I have a lot of friends. If I am in trouble, I can call them to **lend** their help. I can escape an entire **army** if I have to!"

Then, the fox asked, "What are your **potential** plans?" The cat said, "I have only one plan." The fox said, "I hope you have good **fortune**, then! Do you want me to be your **tutor**? I can teach you many things." The cat said, "I **guarantee** that my plan works every time. We can **quit** talking about it."

Soon, they saw a group of wolves. It was an **emergency**. The cat quickly used her plan. She ran up a tree. The fox could not decide which plan to use. "What should my **initial** move be? Should I **consult** my friends?" The fox felt **intense anxiety**. All he could do was **spin** in a circle. The wolves caught the fox. The cat was full of **pride**. This is **proof** that having a good plan is better than having many bad plans.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why cats have good fortune
   b. How you make guarantees about plans
   c. Why you need a good plan in an emergency
   d. How foxes have the potential to make billions of plans

2. Why did the fox feel intense anxiety?
   a. Because he tried to spin in circles
   b. Because his army of friends did not lend their help
   c. Because he did not know what his initial move should be
   d. Because he could not find a tree in which to carve a tiny hole

3. Why was the cat full of pride at the end of the story?
   a. He hiked to the peak of the mountain.
   b. He had proof that his plan was best.
   c. He did not let the fox become his tutor.
   d. He loved to hide in the trees.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the fox got caught by the wolves
   b. the cat did not get caught by the wolves
   c. the fox said he could consult his friends if he got into trouble
   d. the fox decided to quit thinking of plans and just use one

5. What guarantee did the cat make to the fox?

____

____

UNIT 14

Word List



apparent [əpǽrənt] *adj.*

If something is **apparent,** it is easy to see.

→ *Her happiness was **apparent** from the smile on her face.*



blind [blaind] *adj.*

When people are **blind,** they cannot see.

→ *The **blind** man didn't see the hole and almost fell in.*



calculate [kǽlkjəlèit] *v.*

To **calculate** is to find an answer using math.

→ *I **calculated** how much money I would need to buy the car.*



chat [tʃæt] *v.*

To **chat** is to talk with someone.

→ *Even though they were far apart, the couple **chatted** every day.*



commit [kəmít] *v.*

To **commit** to something is to promise to do it.

→ *Seth wanted to go home, but he had **committed** to finishing the job.*



compose [kəmpóuz] *v.*

To **compose** something is to make it from smaller parts.

→ *Tonya **composed** her report using many sources of information.*



dormitory [dɔ́:rmətɔ̀:ri] *n.*

A **dormitory** is a school building where students live.

→ *I will move into the **dormitory** at the beginning of the school year.*



exhaust [igzɔ́:st] *v.*

To **exhaust** someone is to make them tired.

→ *John **exhausted** himself by swimming all day.*



greenhouse [grí:nhàus] *n.*

A **greenhouse** is a small glass building that is used to grow plants.

→ *We have a small **greenhouse** in our backyard where we grow plants.*



ignore [ignɔ́:r] *v.*

To **ignore** something is to act like you do not see or hear it.

→ *I **ignored** the message he was making and kept studying.*



obvious [ɑ́bviəs] *adj.*

If something is **obvious**, it is clear and easily seen.

→ *It was **obvious** that he was tired. He kept falling asleep.*



physics [fíziks] *n.*

Physics is a science that deals with energy and how it affects things.

→ *In **physics** class, we used Newton's Cradle to learn about energy.*



portion [pɔ́:rʃən] *n.*

A **portion** of something is a part of it.

→ *I only ate a small **portion** of the pizza.*



remind [rimáind] *v.*

To **remind** someone is to tell them to remember to do something.

→ *Nick's dad **reminded** him to do his homework.*



secretary [sékrətèri] *n.*

A **secretary** is a person who works in an office.

→ *Rebecca asked her **secretary** to type a report.*



severe [sivíə:r] *adj.*

If something is ***severe***, it is very bad or serious.

→ *After hitting his hand with the hammer, Sam was in **severe** pain.*



talent [tǽlənt] *n.*

If someone has a **talent**, they are naturally able to do it well.

→ *Maria has a **talent** for playing the piano.*



thesis [θí:sis] *n.*

A **thesis** is an idea that needs to be proved.

→ *She did not support her **thesis** very well.*



uniform [jú:nəfɔ̀:rm] *n.*

A **uniform** is a piece of clothing worn by people of the same group.

→ *All the members of our marching band wear matching **uniforms**.*



vision [víʒən] *n.*

Vision is the act of seeing.

→ *The eye doctor tested my **vision**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a part of something
a. greenhouse b. secretary
c. thesis d. portion

2. easy to see
a. blind b. talent
c. apparent d. severe

3. to make something
a. compose b. commit
c. exhaust d. ignore

4. to find an answer
a. ignore b. exhaust
c. calculate d. remind

5. a kind of science
a. physics b. thesis
c. vision d. uniform

6. the act of seeing
a. dormitory b. vision
c. physics d. greenhouse

7. unable to see
a. severe b. apparent
c. obvious d. blind

8. a building used to grow plants
a. thesis b. greenhouse
c. portion d. talent

9. a school building
a. secretary b. talent
c. dormitory d. uniform

10. to talk
a. chat b. compose
c. remind d. calculate

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Frank needs to buy a new piece of clothing that shows him as part of a group.
   unif _ _ _ _
2. It is easily seen that Elizabeth hates math class.
   obv _ _ _ _ _
3. My dad will tell me to remember to feed our dog.
   rem _ _ _ _ me
4. Sitting out in the sun gave David a very serious burn.
   se _ _ _ _ _ _
5. I walked back to the school building where students live before class.
   d _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

secretary commit apparent ignores blind

1. My sister always ________________ me and acts like I'm not there.
2. The ________________ answers the office phone for her boss.
3. Nikki's love of books is ________________, because she is always reading.
4. Jeff needed Rick to ________________ to being there so that he knew he was coming.
5. The ________________ man needed help getting across the street.

The Good Student

Sue left her **dormitory** early that morning. She had even washed her **uniform** the night before. She wanted to look nice for the day.

Sue was **committed** to learning, and she had a **talent** for getting good grades. In fact, Sue didn't sleep much. She **composed** a paper and found the perfect **thesis** about the importance of **greenhouses**. She also studied for her **physics** test. Sue was already tired.

During the test, she **calculated** her answers. Soon, she felt sick. Her face got hot, and her **vision** began to blur. She was **blind** for a moment. The teacher saw Sue's **apparent** sickness. He wanted to send her to the nurse. But she wouldn't go. Sue still had a **portion** of the test to finish.

After that, Sue went to the nurse. After seeing the **secretary**, she waited. A few minutes later, the nurse came in with a glass of juice and told Sue they needed to **chat**. "It is **obvious** that you have **exhausted** yourself," the nurse said. "If you keep working so hard, it could have **severe** results."

"My parents tell me that all the time. I guess I shouldn't **ignore** them," Sue said.

"You have to **remind** yourself it is OK to rest," the nurse said.

When Sue got back to her room, she went right to bed. She made sure she got enough rest every night after that.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A nurse reminding a student about her history paper
   b. How to calculate an answer
   c. A girl's apparent talent for science
   d. A girl who studies so much that she gets sick

2. According to the passage, why did Sue stay up late the night before?
   a. She was washing her uniform.
   b. She was ignoring her parents on purpose.
   c. She was composing a thesis.
   d. She was cleaning her dormitory.

3. What did the nurse bring into the room?
   a. A glass of juice
   b. The secretary
   c. Sue's physics test
   d. A vision chart

4. According to the passage, what was obvious to the nurse after seeing Sue?
   a. Sue had committed herself to learning.
   b. Sue had exhausted herself.
   c. Sue had done only a portion of the test.
   d. Sue had become blind.

5. As they chatted, what did the nurse say would cause Sue severe sickness?

____

____

UNIT 15

Word List



absorb [əbsɔ́:rb] *v.*

To **absorb** a liquid means to take it inside.

→ *He used a sponge to **absorb** the water on the floor.*



boss [bɔ(:)s] *n.*

A **boss** is a person in charge of other people at work.

→ *My **boss** is a nice person.*



committee [kəmíti] *n.*

A **committee** is a group of people who meet together to make decisions.

→ *The school's **committee** agreed on a new dress code for students.*



contract [kɑ́ntrækt] *n.*

A **contract** is a written agreement between two people.

→ *The woman signed a **contract** when she bought the house.*



crew [kru:] *n.*

A **crew** is a group of workers.

→ *My father has a **crew**. They help him build houses.*



devote [divóut] *v.*

To **devote** time to something means to spend a lot of time doing it.

→ *She **devotes** two hours a day to playing the piano.*



dig [dig] *v.*

To **dig** is to make a hole in the ground.

→ *My dog **digs** in the yard so he can hide his bones.*



dine [dain] *v.*

To **dine** means to eat dinner.

→ *The young couple **dined** at their home.*



donate [dóuneit] *v.*

To **donate** is to give something to a charity or organization.

→ *We **donate** money to Christmas charities every year.*



double [dʌ́bəl] *adj.*

If something is **double**, it is twice as much, or twice as many.

→ *I paid almost **double** the amount for that shirt.*



elevate [éləvèit] *v.*

To **elevate** something is to put it at a higher level.

→ *The man **elevated** the picture so he could see it better.*



flavor [fléivər] *n.*

A **flavor** is the taste of food or drinks.

→ *The **flavor** of the ice cream was very good.*



foundation [faundéiʃən] *n.*

A **foundation** is a group that provides money for research.

→ *The **foundation** raised money to give scholarships to students.*



generation [dʒènəréiʃən] *n.*

A **generation** is a group of people who live at the same time.

→ *My grandparents are from a different **generation** than me.*



handle [hændl] *n.*

A **handle** is the part of an object people hold while using it.

→ *The pot is very hot. So pick it up by the **handle**.*



layer [léiə:r] *n.*

A **layer** covers over something or is between two things.

→ *There was a **layer** of snow on the tops of the houses this morning.*



mud [mʌd] *n.*

Mud is soft, wet dirt.

→ *My brother played rugby in the **mud**. Now he's dirty.*



smooth [smu:ð] *a.*

If something is **smooth**, it has no bumps.

→ *The baby's skin felt very **smooth**.*



soil [sɔil] *n.*

Soil is the top layer of land on the Earth.

→ *The boy planted flowers in the **soil** and watered them every day.*



unique [ju:ní:k] *adj.*

If people or things are **unique**, they are not like the others.

→ *Her dog is **unique**. I've never seen one quite like it.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. someone who controls workers
   a. absorb   b. boss   c. generation   d. crew

2. not like anything else
   a. flavor   b. foundation   c. committee   d. unique

3. to make two of something
   a. layer   b. dig   c. double   d. devote

4. to eat something
   a. dine   b. precise   c. mud   d. handle

5. to put something higher
   a. donate   b. elevate   c. soil   d. contract

Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. foundation
   a. special   b. a group that provides money for research
   c. the part held in the hand   d. wet dirt

2. generation
   a. the same age group   b. without bumps
   c. to eat   d. something used to cut

3. committee
   a. a group of workmen   b. taste of food or drink
   c. to put higher   d. a group that makes decisions

4. donate
   a. to move dirt   b. an agreement
   c. to give something   d. a single thickness

5. boss
   a. to give something   b. someone who controls workers
   c. to give everything   d. dirt

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. The sponge ______________.
   ___ a. absorbed all the water ___ b. contracted to save money

2. They will help. ______________.
   ___ a. They are the crew working on this job
   ___ b. They aren't in the same generation

3. The food tastes better now ______________.
   ___ a. that you added more salt to give it some flavor
   ___ b. that you added some soil to make it grow

4. She was very special. ______________.
   ___ a. She seldom spent time with the foundation
   ___ b. She had a unique skill that few people have

5. Dr. Dion started a ______________.
   ___ a. boss at work ___ b. foundation to help sick children

6. We were able to ______________.
   ___ a. devote no attention ___ b. dig very deep into the soft soil

7. Where will you ______________?
   ___ a. dine at for dinner ___ b. donate your table from

8. The rock was ______________.
   ___ a. missing its handle ___ b. smooth and flat

9. You will get dirty ______________.
   ___ a. if you elevate your feet ___ b. if you play in the mud

10. If you are cooking for more than two people, ______________.
    ___ a. layer it with some milk
    ___ b. double the amount of water in the recipe

The Lucky Knife

I've **devoted** my life to studying past **generations**. Last year, I had a **unique** chance to work with my uncle. Our job was to find old treasures for a school's history **foundation**. He also hired a **crew** of students. They signed a **contract** to work with him. He was the **boss**. The place was strange, though. I **dined** on many things that I had never tasted before. They had an unusual **flavor**.

We had been there about a month and hadn't found anything. One day, I began to **dig** in the **soil**. The ground's **layers** got wetter. Soon I was digging in the **mud**. My shovel began to get very heavy. It felt like it had **doubled** in weight because the ground had **absorbed** a lot of water.

Finally, I saw something in the mud. It was an old knife! The **handle** felt **smooth** in my hand. I **elevated** it so I could see it better. There was writing on it.

"It says it will bring good luck," my uncle said with a smile. "Why don't you keep it?"

I put it in my tent. The next day, we found many more things. There were pots, jewelry and weapons. My uncle **donated** all of the things to a special **committee**. Many newspapers wrote stories about it. It seemed the knife really did bring good luck!



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How someone found an old knife
   b. A generation of college students
   c. A crew of committee workers digging in the mud
   d. How a smooth knife handle feels

2. All of the following are true EXCEPT ___________.
   a. the college students signed a contract
   b. the author's uncle worked for a foundation
   c. the items found at the site were donated
   d. the teen worked double the amount of everyone else

3. What is probably true of the teen in the story?
   a. He could not read the writing on the knife.
   b. He held a higher position than the other students.
   c. He had to elevate the knife to see what it was.
   d. He didn't want to devote his time to history

4. Where did the teen find the knife?
   a. On top of the soil
   b. Under layers of dirt
   c. In the museum
   d. In his boss's tent

5. Why did the dirt become heavier?

____

____

UNIT 16

Word List



chamber [tʃéimbər] *n.*

A **chamber** is an old word for a bedroom.

→ *The girl was tired. She went to her* ***chamber*** *for a nap.*



deny [dinái] *v.*

To **deny** something is to say it is not true.

→ *The boy* ***denied*** *that he broke the window.*



document [dákjəmənt] *n.*

A **document** is an official piece of writing.

→ *He was given an official* ***document*** *proving he was a citizen.*



emphasize [émfəsàiz] *v.*

To **emphasize** is to give importance or attention to something.

→ *She* ***emphasized*** *the key points by circling them in red ink.*



fever [fíːvər] *n.*

A **fever** is a high body temperature that people get when they are sick.

→ *Lydia had a high* ***fever*** *so she didn't go to school.*



flu [fluː] *n.*

The **flu** is a type of sickness that makes you feel weak or your body hurt.

→ *Since he had the flu, he felt miserable.*



freeze [friːz] *v.*

To **freeze** is to become very cold.

→ *If you don't wear your coat in winter, you will* ***freeze****.*



gesture [dʒéstʃər] *n.*

A **gesture** is a movement of the hands or body.

→ *My teacher makes a lot of* ***gestures*** *when she speaks.*



interrupt [intərʌ́pt] *v.*

To **interrupt** is to briefly stop someone when they are doing something.

→ *My mother* ***interrupted*** *me when I was trying to listen to music.*



last [læst] *v.*

To **last** is to continue or go on for an amount of time.

→ *The football match* ***lasted*** *for nearly two hours.*



likeness [láiknis] *n.*

Likeness means the state of being like, or resemblance.

→ *Michelle bears a strong **likeness** to her older sister Kate.*



moreover [mɔ:róuvə:r] *adv.*

Moreover means besides or in addition to something.

→ *It's cold outside. **Moreover**, the wind is very strong.*



perspective [pə:rspéktiv] *n.*

A **perspective** is the way you think about something.

→ *The man's speech gave me a new **perspective** on our country.*



rational [ræʃənl] *adj.*

When something is **rational**, it is normal or practical.

→ *It is hard to think in a **rational** way when you are scared.*



recover [rikʌ́və:r] *v.*

To **recover** is to go back to normal after something bad happens.

→ *I hope the city will **recover** soon after the flood.*



rely [rilái] *v.*

To **rely** on something or someone is to trust or depend on them.

→ *The boy **relied** on his older brother to help him.*



shock [ʃɑk] *v.*

To **shock** people is to surprise them.

→ *The man was **shocked** by the news.*



shy [ʃai] *adj.*

When people are **shy**, they are nervous around people strange to them.

→ *The girl was too **shy** to try out for the play.*



stare [stɛə:r] *v.*

To **stare** at something is to look at it for a long time.

→ *The young couple **stared** into each other's eyes.*



thus [ðʌs] *adv.*

Thus means as a result or for that reason.

→ *The sun was shining. **Thus**, I wore my sunglasses.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Jennifer <u>looked for a long time</u> at the girl who looked just like her sister.
   st _ _ _ _
2. Even though the noise scared me, I <u>returned to</u> my calm mood.
   re _ _ _ _ _ _
3. The man's speech <u>went on</u> for another thirty minutes.
   la _ _ _ _
4. I am <u>quiet</u> in a big crowd of people.
   s _ _
5. My little brother woke up with a really bad <u>hot temperature</u> today.
   f _ _ _ _

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. My friend said I took her book, ______________.
   ___ a. but I didn't, so I denied it
   ___ b. so I relied on what she told me
2. When I opened the door, ______________.
   ___ a. I was shocked by what I saw
   ___ b. it made a funny gesture
3. My teacher ______________.
   ___ a. wanted to take a likeness of the class this year
   ___ b. emphasized that students must follow the classroom rules
4. The book was easy for me to read , ______________.
   ___ a. thus I finished it in two days
   ___ b. so I recovered a harder book
5. The things my sister said ______________.
   ___ a. seemed really shy
   ___ b. gave me a new perspective

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. chamber / fever
   He woke up feeling sick and with a high _______________.
   The door to her private _______________ was unlocked.

2. perspective / likeness
   Many people have a different _______________ than me.
   The painting didn't have much of a _______________ to my dad.

3. rational / document
   The _______________ had to be signed by ten people.
   My brother was too excited to have a _______________ plan.

4. stared / shocked
   The loud noise _______________ me.
   The monkey _______________ at me through the bars.

5. moreover / flu
   I'm not old enough to drive; _______________, it seems kind of scary.
   I'm scared that I might get the _______________ this winter.

6. interrupted / gesture
   The boy made a _______________ to his friends to follow him.
   My sister ran in and _______________ what I was saying.

7. thus / relied
   I trusted the man, so I _______________ on his advice.
   I could not depend on the man; _______________, I had to do it all myself.

8. recovered / lasted
   The basketball game _______________ longer than three hours.
   I was sick, but I _______________ in time to go on the field trip.

9. deny / shy
   The girl at the store was _______________, so she didn't talk.
   The man did not _______________ that he liked ice cream.

10. emphasized / freeze
    She _______________ the need for good manners.
    Did the flowers _______________ last night due to the snow?

Prince Sam

Sam's mother cooked at the royal palace. One day, he went to work with her. She **emphasized** that he should stay in the kitchen. But Sam was bored. **Thus,** he decided to look around.

He went around a corner. It **shocked** him to see a boy who had a strong **likeness** to him. Sam soon **recovered**. The other boy **stared** at him. Then he spoke. "Come with me."

He needed to be **rational**. But he couldn't **deny** that he wanted to go. So he followed the boy to a **chamber**. "I am Prince Bertram," the boy said.

Sam felt **shy** talking to a prince. "I'm Sam."

"Trade places with me." The prince said.

"We can't. My mother will kill me. **Moreover,** I don't know anything about being a prince."

"No one will find out," the prince **interrupted**. "We look the same, and even our **gestures** are the same. It will only **last** for a week."

Sam said OK. Soon, Sam's **perspective** on being a prince changed. He spent most of his day signing royal **documents**. At night, the prince's chamber was cold. He thought he was going to **freeze** or get sick with a **fever** or the **flu**. He was happy when the week ended. So was the prince.

"I didn't know how to do anything," the prince said. "I've always **relied** on my servants to do everything for me."

"I think I like being a regular person," Sam said. "Being a prince isn't fun." So, they both returned to their normal positions and enjoyed their lives more than before.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. A boy who denies that he's a prince
   b. A student who's too shy to talk to a prince
   c. How two boys who bore a likeness to each other traded places
   d. A prince who has a rational perspective

2. What happened after Sam ran into the prince?
   a. Sam was too shocked to recover.
   b. The prince stared at Sam.
   c. Sam couldn't talk; thus, he ran away.
   d. Sam made a gesture.

3. What did Sam think about being a prince?
   a. He thought it was fun while it lasted.
   b. He didn't like it; moreover, he missed his mother.
   c. He liked to rely on the servants at the palace.
   d. He was afraid he would freeze or get a fever or the flu.

4. What did the Prince miss when he was being Sam?
   a. Sleeping in his own chamber
   b. Having servants do things for him
   c. Signing all of the official documents
   d. People not emphasizing how important he was

5. Why didn't Sam like the prince's chamber?

____

____

UNIT 17 Word List



aim [eim] *n.*

An **aim** is a goal someone wants to make happen.

→ *My **aim** is to become a helicopter pilot.*



attach [ətætʃ] *v.*

To **attach** is to put two things together.

→ *I **attached** the socks to the clothesline to dry.*



bet [bet] *v.*

To **bet** is to risk money on the result of a game or a business.

→ *How much will you **bet** that your horse will win?*



carriage [kæridʒ] *n.*

A **carriage** is a vehicle pulled by a horse.

→ *We took a **carriage** ride in the park.*



classic [klæsik] *adj.*

If something is **classic**, it is typical.

→ *The athlete made a **classic** mistake – he started running too soon.*



commute [kəmjúːt] *v.*

To **commute** is to travel a long distance to get to work.

→ *I usually **commute** to work on the train.*



confirm [kənfə́ːrm] *v.*

To **confirm** is to make sure something is correct.

→ *Winning the game **confirmed** that James was a good player.*



criticize [krítisàiz] *v.*

To **criticize** is to say you do not like someone or something.

→ *He **criticized** his wife for spending too much money.*



differ [difər] *v.*

To **differ** is to not be the same as another person or thing.

→ *I **differ** from my brother: he is short, while I am tall.*



expense [ikspéns] *n.*

An **expense** is the money that people spend on something.

→ *She wrote down all the **expenses** for her trip.*



formal [fɔ́:rməl] *adj.*

If something is **formal**, it is done in an official way.

→ *It was a **formal** dinner, so we wore our best clothes.*



height [hait] *n.*

Height is how tall someone or something is.

→ *My **height** is 168 centimeters.*



invent [invént] *v.*

To **invent** something is to create something that never existed before.

→ *My grandfather has **invented** some interesting things.*



junior [dʒú:njər] *adj.*

If someone is **junior** in their job, they do not have a lot of power.

→ *When she started at the company, she was only a **junior** manager.*



labor [léibər] *n.*

Labor is the act of doing or making something.

→ *Building the house took a lot of **labor**.*



mechanic [məkǽnik] *n.*

A **mechanic** is someone who fixes vehicles or machines.

→ *We took the car to the **mechanic** to be fixed.*



prime [praim] *adj.*

If something is **prime**, it is the most important one.

→ *Dirty air is a **prime** cause of illness.*



shift [ʃift] *v.*

To **shift** to something is to move into a new place or direction.

→ *He **shifted** to the other side of the table to eat his breakfast.*



signal [sígnəl] *n.*

A **signal** is a sound or action that tells someone to do something.

→ *The coach blew his whistle as a **signal** to begin the game.*



sincere [sinsíə:r] *adj.*

When people are **sincere**, they tell the truth.

→ *He sounded **sincere** when he apologized to me.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to create something for the first time
   a. aim　b. signal　c. mechanic　d. invent

2. most important
   a. differ　b. junior　c. prime　d. commute

3. to move
   a. attach　b. shift　c. bet　d. confirm

4. cost
   a. carriage　b. expense　c. height　d. labor

5. typical
   a. classic　b. criticize　c. formal　d. sincere

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I started the job as a <u>low-level</u> manager at the bank.
   j _ _ _ _ _

2. The nurse measured <u>how tall I am</u>.
   my h _ _ _ _ _

3. Building the house took many hours of <u>work</u>.
   l _ _ _ _

4. Marcus gave a <u>truthful</u> apology after making the mistake.
   s _ _ _ _ _ _

5. We are going to take a ride in a <u>horse-pulled vehicle</u>.
   c _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 3

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes the better sense.

1. ___ a. It is a good idea to **bet** your money on silly things.
   ___ b. You should go to a **mechanic** if you have a problem with your car.

2. ___ a. Drivers use **signals** to make their cars go faster.
   ___ b. You should **attach** a stamp to a letter before you mail it.

3. ___ a. If you and your date **differ** too much, you might not like each other.
   ___ b. When you **confirm** the results of the test, you make them better.

4. ___ a. It is O.K. to wear sandals to a **formal** party.
   ___ b. Teachers often **criticize** lazy students.

5. ___ a. People must pay attention to **signals** when they are driving.
   ___ b. When you visit a **mechanic** they will sell you a new car.

6. ___ a. You should wear nice clothing if you go to a **formal** event.
   ___ b. Good friends like to **criticize** each other.

7. ___ a. Husbands and wives who **differ** are often very busy people.
   ___ b. If you **commute** to work, you have to travel a certain distance.

8. ___ a. It is a good idea to **confirm** your plans before you travel.
   ___ b. If you **attach** a large sign to your door, no one will see it.

9. ___ a. If your **aim** is to learn how to swim, you must get in the water.
   ___ b. Everyone **commutes** in math class.

10. ___ a. People who have an **aim** to succeed are very lazy.
    ___ b. When you **bet** money, you might lose it.

Henry Ford's Famous Car

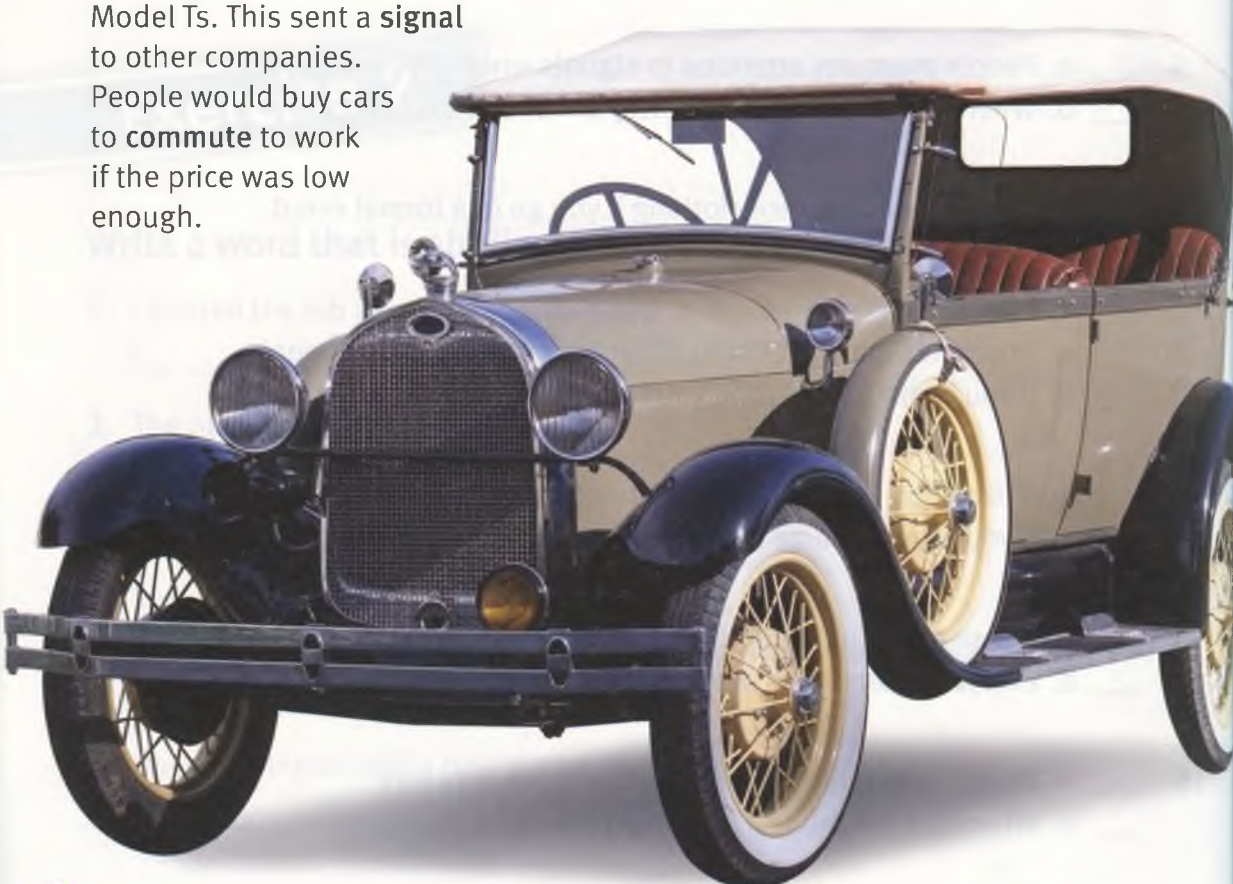
My name is Henry Ford, and I **invented** a car called the Model T. I used to watch **carriages** on the streets. They fascinated me. Then I got a job as a **junior mechanic**. My father **criticized** me. He wanted me to run the farm. But I did not **shift** my plans.

Then I worked for the Detroit Auto Company. But I wanted to make cars using less **labor**. That way, there would be fewer **expenses**. I started the Ford Motor Company in 1903. At first, the company did not do well. But many people were **betting** on my success. I also had a **sincere aim** to make a car that anybody could buy.

Then, in 1908, I introduced the Model-T in a **formal** ceremony. It **confirmed** that I was right: it was possible to build a car my way!

The Model T **differed** from other vehicles. Workers could **attach** different parts for cars or trucks. This saved time. One Model T could be put together in 93 minutes. All of them had the same **classic** design. They were all the same size and **height**. The **prime** reason for doing this was to save money.

Over 19 years, I sold over 15 million Model Ts. This sent a **signal** to other companies. People would buy cars to **commute** to work if the price was low enough.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How Ford attached cars and engines
   b. How Ford aimed to build a better car
   c. Why Ford shifted away from carriages
   d. Why Ford bet on the gasoline engine

2. How did the Model T change other car companies?
   a. It confirmed that their expenses were large.
   b. It made workers criticize their bosses about their labor .
   c. It created a signal for them to start making cheaper cars.
   d. It forced car companies to bet on Ford's success.

3. In paragraph 1, we can infer that ___________.
   a. Ford had a very formal childhood
   b. Ford differed in thought from his father
   c. Ford was not of great height
   d. Ford's father was sincere

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ___________.
   a. the Model-T had a classic design
   b. people would use cars to commute if they weren't expensive
   c. Ford worked as a junior mechanic
   d. the first vehicle from the Ford Motor Company was a truck

5. What was the prime reason for making the Model T with one design?

____

____

UNIT 18 Word List



ability [əbíləti] *n.*

Ability is the quality of a person being able to do something well.

→ *His swimming **abilities** let him cross the entire lake.*



agriculture [ǽgrikʌltʃər] *n.*

Agriculture is the growing of food and animals.

→ *The farmer studied **agriculture** in college.*



cartoon [kɑːrtúːn] *n.*

A **cartoon** is a funny drawing.

→ *Sometimes, people draw **cartoons** for the newspaper.*



ceiling [síːliŋ] *n.*

The **ceiling** is the top of a room.

→ *He painted the **ceiling** with a special roller.*



convince [kənvíns] *v.*

To **convince** someone means to make them sure of something.

→ *She **convinced** me to buy the house.*



curious [kjúəriəs] *adj.*

When you are **curious** about something, you want to know more about it.

→ *I opened up the clock because I was **curious** about how it worked.*



delay [diléi] *v.*

To **delay** means to wait to do something.

→ *I was **delayed** at the airport for over two hours.*



diary [dáiəri] *n.*

A **diary** is a book in which people write their personal experiences.

→ *I do not let anybody read my **diary**.*



element [éləmənt] *n.*

An **element** of something is a particular part of it.

→ *Tackling an opponent is Johnny's favorite **element** of American football.*



faith [feiθ] *n.*

When people have **faith** in something, they believe in it and trust it.

→ *The sick girl had **faith** in doctors. She knew they would make her better.*



grain [grein] *n.*
Grain is food crops such as wheat, corn, rice or oats.
→ *The farmer planted two fields of **grain** this year.*



greet [gri:t] *v.*
To **greet** someone means to meet and welcome them.
→ *When my friend came over, I **greeted** him at the door.*



investigate [invéstəgèit] *v.*
To **investigate** means to search for something or learn about it.
→ *The detective went to **investigate** the crime.*



joy [dʒɔi] *n.*
Joy is a feeling you get when you are really happy.
→ *I love baseball. I feel **joy** when I play.*



label [léibəl] *n.*
A **label** is a tag that tells about something.
→ *The **label** on the back of your shirt will tell you what size it is.*



monk [mʌŋk] *n.*
A **monk** is a religious person who lives a simple life.
→ *The **monks** knew a lot about religion.*



odd [ɑd] *adj.*
When something is **odd**, it is unusual.
→ *Her cat is **odd**. It walks on two feet.*



pause [pɔ:z] *v.*
To **pause** means to stop doing something for a while.
→ *Since she was so hungry, she **paused** to make a snack.*



priest [pri:st] *n.*
A **priest** is a person trained to perform religious duties.
→ *The **priest** taught us about God.*



profession [prəféʃən] *n.*
A **profession** is a person's job.
→ *He loved sailing, so he chose to work on ships as a **profession**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. investigate
a. to search for b. to meet
c. to stop d. to make someone sure

2. element
a. the top of a room b. a funny drawing
c. a tag d. a part of something

3. odd
a. a religious man b. wanting to know more
c. not normal d. a happy feeling

4. priest
a. a private book b. a person trained to perform religious duties
c. food crops d. a funny drawing

5. label
a. things you do well b. a tag that tells about something
c. your job d. a particular part of something

6. pause
a. to search for b. to meet
c. to stop d. to make someone sure

7. agriculture
a. growing food b. believing in something
c. not normal d. wanting to know more

8. diary
a. a job b. food crops
c. the top of a room d. a private book

9. faith
a. a happy feeling b. things you do well
c. a tag d. belief in something

10. curious
a. the business of farming b. wanting to know more
c. a religious man d. things you do well

Exercise 2

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. joy / odd
   The boy was full of ______________ when his new brother was born.
   The store was ______________. It was only open one day a week.

2. faith / diary
   The girl writes in her ______________ every night.
   The boy's ______________ in his father was strong.

3. cartoons / profession
   The ______________ in this book make me laugh.
   I want to get involved in a ______________ where I am helping others.

4. convinced / greeted
   I ______________ my new neighbors for the first time.
   She ______________ me that she was right.

5. label / abilities
   The ______________ on my jacket says "do not wash."
   The smart child had many ______________ when it came to math.

Exercise 3

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. agriculture	b. label	c. grain	d. odd
2. a. diary	b. abilities	c. monk	d. priest
3. a. faith	b. curious	c. investigate	d. greet
4. a. delay	b. ceiling	c. joy	d. pause
5. a. greet	b. curious	c. profession	d. odd

The Priest

A young **priest** was always sad. He was good at his **profession**, but he still had no **joy**. He visited a group of wise **monks**.

When he got to the monks' house, they **greeted** him and let him in. The monks asked the priest, "What is the matter?" The priest said, "I should be happy, but I am not. I don't know what to do." The wise monks **paused** for a minute. Then one said, "We are **convinced** of your **faith**. You are a very good priest. But to find joy, you have to do more. Above all, **investigate** the **elements** of your life that you love." The priest thought that this answer was **odd**, but he was **curious**.

The next day, the priest thought about his **abilities**. He got a few ideas, and he did not want to **delay** any longer. He liked to draw, so he made some **cartoons**. He also liked to write, so he started a **diary**. He was interested in **agriculture**, so he planted some **grains**. He made jam from berries. He made his own **labels** to put on the jars of jam. He painted his **ceiling**. The priest learned something. It is not too hard to be happy after all. All one has to do is find things they like doing, and do them!



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why monks have faith in God
   b. How a priest finds joy
   c. How to investigate odd answers
   d. Why a priest did not like his profession

2. Why did the priest go to the monks?
   a. Because he was convinced that he was a fine priest
   b. Because he wanted to greet them
   c. Because he wanted their help
   d. Because he wanted to tell them how happy he became

3. After the priest talked to the monks, what did he think about?
   a. His abilities
   b. His curious job
   c. His pauses
   d. His delays

4. According to the passage, all the following are true of the priest EXCEPT ___________.
   a. he painted his ceiling
   b. he tried agriculture and planted grains
   c. he drew cartoons
   d. he forgot to put labels on his jam

5. Why did the priest get a diary?

____

____

UNIT 19

Word List



adopt [ədάpt] *v.*

To **adopt** someone is to make them as a part of one's own family.
→ *The girl was **adopted** by the couple when she was three.*



beg [beg] *v.*

To **beg** is to ask for something one really wants.
→ *The man **begged** for some money.*



beyond [bijάnd] *prep.*

If A is **beyond** B, A is farther away.
→ *John's house is **beyond** that lake.*



costume [kάstju:m] *n.*

A **costume** is a set of clothes people wear for a particular occasion.
→ *The woman wore a mask with her **costume**.*



exclaim [ikskléim] *v.*

To **exclaim** is to say something loudly, usually due to being excited.
→ *"Look at her dress!" Sara **exclaimed**.*



extend [iksténd] *v.*

To **extend** is to stretch out or reach.
→ *The boy **extended** his hand to catch the ball.*



fool [fu:l] *n.*

A **fool** is someone who makes unwise choices.
→ *The girl was a **fool** for playing too close to the water.*



forbid [fə:rbíd] *v.*

To **forbid** is to tell someone they cannot do something.
→ *My father **forbids** watching TV while we're eating dinner.*



illustrate [íləstrèit] *v.*

To **illustrate** is to show something by drawing a picture.
→ *The executive **illustrated** the decreasing profits of the company.*



indeed [indíd] *adv.*

Indeed means truly or really.
→ *The birthday party was **indeed** fun last night.*



interpret [intə́:rprit] *v.*

To **interpret** is to explain what something means.

→ *The woman **interpreted** what her co-worker was trying to say.*



kindly [káindli] *adv.*

If people do something **kindly**, they do it in a nice way.

→ *The stranger **kindly** cared for the hurt man.*



motive [móutiv] *n.*

A **motive** is the reason someone does something.

→ *His **motive** for studying so hard is to get into a good college.*



nest [nest] *n.*

A **nest** is a place where a bird lays its eggs.

→ *The bird laid her eggs in the **nest** that she made.*



origin [ɔ́:rədʒin] *n.*

The **origin** of someone or something is where they come from.

→ *The **origin** of the honey that we eat is from a beehive.*



reception [risépʃən] *n.*

A **reception** is a party to welcome a person or celebrate an event.

→ *We all danced and had a good time at the wedding **reception**.*



reject [ridʒékt] *v.*

To **reject** is to refuse something because you do not want it.

→ *The girl **rejected** the broken cup.*



silence [sáiləns] *n.*

Silence is complete quiet.

→ *The man asked for **silence** while he worked on the problem.*



stream [stri:m] *n.*

A **stream** is a small river.

→ *The boy caught a fish in the **stream**.*



tone [toun] *n.*

Tone is the sound of someone's voice. It shows how they feel.

→ *My father's **tone** told me I had broken the rule.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to tell or explain meaning
a. adopt b. exclaim c. interpret d. reject

2. a person without sense
a. fool b. nest c. stream d. vitamin

3. clothes that people wear for a particular occasion
a. motive b. neat c. costume d. tone

4. to reach or put out
a. beg b. extend c. forbid d. silence

5. in a kind way
a. beyond b. illustrate c. indeed d. kindly

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. When I found the lost cat, ______________.
___ a. I asked my mom if we could adopt it
___ b. I extended my hurt foot

2. When I visit other countries, ______________.
___ a. I usually tell them how much better my country is than theirs
___ b. someone has to interpret what I say

3. Not having enough money ______________.
___ a. can put you beyond the forest
___ b. can indeed be a big problem

4. At the start of class, ______________.
___ a. the teacher kindly asked for us to stop talking
___ b. the teacher exclaimed the lesson

5. The woman wanted to go to Africa. ______________.
___ a. The tone of her voice was angry
___ b. Her motive was to help people

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

illustrate	fool	origin	rejected
costume	begged	forbids	stream
silence	reception		

1. We had a big ________________ to welcome my grandmother home from the hospital.

2. The man was a ________________ for crossing the street without looking.

3. A friend asked me to ________________ the book she wrote because I am an artist.

4. I sewed feathers on my ________________ for the play.

5. My teacher ________________ my paper because I didn't follow the directions.

6. I like being alone in the forest because of the ________________ that's around me.

7. The boy who stole the bread ________________ me not to tell.

8. Some fish swim up a ________________ to lay their eggs.

9. We learned about the ________________ of the Statue of Liberty.

10. My sister ________________ anyone to come in her room without asking first.

Mrs. May and the Green Girl

One morning, people from a small town found a little girl by a **stream**. She seemed to be wearing a green **costume**. As the people got closer, they saw that the girl's skin was green!

"Oh my!" The people **exclaimed**. "What if her **motive** for coming to our town is bad? What if she has a strange **origin**?"

An old woman **kindly** went to her. "Look how scared she is. Please," she **begged**. "Do not **reject** her. I will **adopt** her."

There was **silence** until the judge spoke. "I don't know," he said in a worried **tone**. "But we cannot **forbid** you. I **indeed** hope you're not being a **fool**."

Mrs. May **extended** her hand to the girl. "Come with me. I won't hurt you."

The girl spoke a language Mrs. May didn't know. But she was able to **interpret** what the girl was trying to say. Sometimes the girl drew pictures to **illustrate** what she meant.

The green girl was from a place far **beyond** the sun. There, people lived in **nests** built in trees. They only ate green leaves, which made their skin green.

"Well, you can't just eat leaves," Mrs. May said. She fed the green girl home-cooked meals, and soon the girl wasn't green anymore. The people had a huge **reception** to welcome her as a citizen of the town.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A reception for an old woman
   b. A girl who liked to find nests in the trees
   c. The people in the land beyond the sunset
   d. How a woman kindly took care of a girl

2. What are the people trying to do to the green girl?
   a. Beg her to jump into the stream
   b. Make her leave
   c. Forbid her to stay with Mrs. May
   d. Interpret what she was trying to say

3. What is true of the green girl in the story?
   a. She was good at drawing illustrating about what she meant.
   b. She was indeed there to bring bad luck.
   c. Her costume turned her skin green.
   d. She asked Mrs. May to adopt her.

4. Why did Mrs. May extend her hand to the green girl?
   a. To tell the girl that she was a fool
   b. To show that she indeed had good motives
   c. To exclaim that she didn't want to adopt her
   d. To silence the crowd from hurting the girl

5. Why did the town judge speak in a worried tone?

____

____

UNIT 20

Word List



accomplish [əkάmpliʃ] *v.*

To **accomplish** something means to finish it.

→ *He **accomplished** his goal of running ten miles.*



approve [əprúːv] *v.*

To **approve** of something means you like it or are happy about it.

→ *Her co-workers **approved** her new plan.*



approximate [əprάksəmit] *adj.*

Approximate means to be close to an exact amount, number or time.

→ *My **approximate** height is two meters.*



barrier [bǽriər] *n.*

A **barrier** is something that is in your way.

→ *The Great Wall was a **barrier** between China and its enemies.*



detect [ditékt] *v.*

To **detect** something means to notice or find something.

→ *The boy ran to the kitchen when he **detected** the smell of cookies.*



duty [djúːti] *n.*

A **duty** is something that a person has to do.

→ *It is parents' **duty** to take care of their children.*



elementary [èləméntəri] *adj.*

When something is **elementary,** it is the first or most simple thing.

→ *Children go to **elementary** school before high school.*



failure [féiljər] *n.*

A **failure** happens when you do not do something right.

→ *My cooking ended in **failure** because I burned the food.*



gradual [grǽdʒuəl] *adj.*

When something is **gradual,** it happens slowly.

→ *Children learn to read at a **gradual** pace. They do not learn right away.*



immigrant [ímigrənt] *n.*

An **immigrant** is a person who moves to a different country.

→ *My parents were **immigrants**. They came from Poland.*



insert [insə́:rt] *v.*

To **insert** something means to put it in something else.

→ *The mailman **inserted** the letter into the mailbox.*



instant [instənt] *n.*

An **instant** is a very short amount of time.

→ *A microwave oven cooks food in an **instant**.*



poverty [pɑ́vərti] *n.*

Poverty is the state of being poor.

→ ***Poverty** is a problem in many countries around the world.*



pretend [priténd] *v.*

To **pretend** means to make believe something is real.

→ *The boy liked to **pretend** he was a king.*



rank [ræŋk] *n.*

A person's **rank** is their place in an order of people.

→ *The man got to the **rank** of captain in the navy.*



recognition [rèkəgníʃən] *n.*

Recognition is getting praise from other people.

→ *The hero got **recognition** for his brave deed.*



refrigerate [rifrídʒərèit] *v.*

To **refrigerate** something means to make it cold.

→ *Grocery stores **refrigerate** fruit to make it last long.*



rent [rent] *n.*

Rent is the money people pay to someone to live in a certain place.

→ *To live in this house, I have to pay **rent** at the start of each month.*



retire [ritáiə:r] *v.*

To **retire** is to leave a job, usually because of old age.

→ *My father is sixty-five years old. He is about to **retire** from work.*



statistic [stətístik] *n.*

A **statistic** is a number that tells a fact about something.

→ *The **statistics** showed that we did just as well this year as last year.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I need to make cold the warm soda.

   refri __________

2. The numbers that tells a fact show it is more dangerous to ride in a car than an airplane.

   stat __________

3. His father would agree with and like his plans to go to college.

   app ______

4. It makes me sad that so many people suffer having no money.

   pov ______

5. I could not get past the thing that was in my way.

   bar ______

6. She does not have a dog, but she likes to make believe that she does.

   pre ______

7. Watering the plants is my thing I have to do.

   du ___

8. The loud noise made her wake up in a very short amount of time.

   an in ________

9. To open the lock, put in the key.

   i ________

10. He will have to leave if he does not pay the money to live here.

    r ____

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Learning Spanish was a **gradual** process for me.
   ___ b. The boy **retired** his mother.

2. ___ a. The bottle fell and broke in an **instant**.
   ___ b. I **accomplish** sleeping before I go to bed.

3. ___ a. Four is the **approximate** number of forty.
   ___ b. The old man **retired** from his job.

4. ___ a. It is not always easy to **accomplish** hard goals.
   ___ b. The racecar won by going at a **gradual** speed.

5. ___ a. Peanuts are an **instant** to grow and eat.
   ___ b. His **approximate** height is two meters.

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
barrier	recognition	failure	elementary	immigrant

My new friend is an 1________________ who came from Italy. He goes to the same 2________________ school that I do. He does not know many English words. Having to learn new words is a hard 3________________ for him to get past. When he says things wrong, he feels like a 4________________. I tell him not to worry. Soon he will know English very well. When I help him learn, he is happy and gives me 5________________ for my good deed.

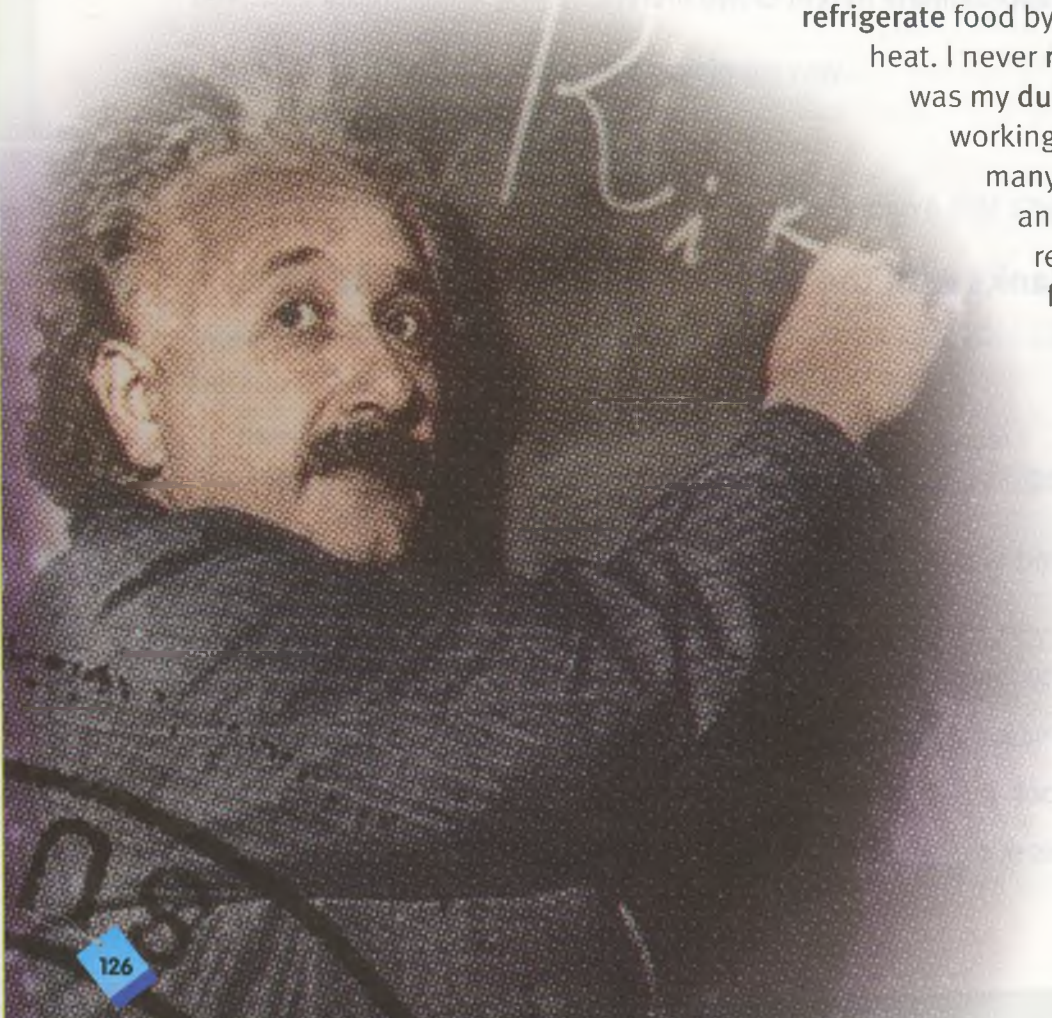
Albert Einstein

My name is Albert Einstein. Many people know about the great things I've **accomplished**. But I had many **barriers** before I became famous.

I was born in Germany. When I was in **elementary** school, I already knew about math and **statistics**. When I was a boy, I **pretended** to be a great scientist. I loved school, but my life at home was hard. My father lost his job, so my family lived in **poverty**. We could not pay the **rent** in Germany. We became **immigrants** and went to Italy. I finished high school and went to college in Switzerland.

After college, I began writing about science. I did not reach success in an **instant**, though. At first, other scientists did not **approve** of my work. They thought I was a **failure**. Rising to the **rank** of an admired scientist was a **gradual** process. Soon, people started to notice that I was right. At last, I began to get some **recognition**.

I showed how to find the **approximate** size of very big things, like stars. I also **detected** and explained the movement of very small things, like atoms. And for fun, I made a machine that could **refrigerate** food by **inserting** heat. I never **retired**. It was my **duty** to keep working. I overcame many hard times, and I will be remembered for my important works.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How Einstein got instant recognition
   b. Why Einstein was a failure at first
   c. How Einstein got past barriers to accomplish many great things
   d. Why Einstein pretended to be sick while in elementary school

2. Why did Einstein's family become immigrants?
   a. They were unhappy about new developments in math and statistics.
   b. They couldn't pay their rent in Germany and had to leave.
   c. His parents didn't want him to stay in school.
   d. They wanted Einstein to go to college in Switzerland.

3. Why was Einstein's rise in the ranks of scientists gradual?
   a. Einstein did not write down his ideas.
   b. Einstein's ideas could not be proven.
   c. Other scientists already knew about his ideas.
   d. Other scientists didn't approve of his ideas at first.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true about Einstein EXCEPT ____________.
   a. he found the approximate size of stars
   b. he refrigerated food by inserting heat as a power source
   c. he had a duty to retire
   d. he detected the movement of atoms

5. Why did Albert's family live in poverty?

____

____

UNIT 21 Word List



astronaut [æstrənɔ̀:t] *n.*

An **astronaut** is a person that goes into outer space.

→ *The **astronaut** was walking on the moon.*



awake [əwéik] *adj.*

When you are **awake,** you are not asleep.

→ *Sometimes I lay **awake** in bed because I am not tired.*



courage [kə́:ridʒ] *n.*

When you have **courage,** you are not afraid.

→ *The man had the **courage** to touch the lion.*



float [flout] *v.*

To **float** is to move on top of water without sinking.

→ *The boy's toy boat **floated** in the pool.*



grant [grænt] *v.*

To **grant** something is to allow someone to have it.

→ *The teacher **granted** us a break after studying hard all day.*



gravity [grǽvəti] *n.*

Gravity is the force that makes things fall to Earth.

→ *There is no **gravity** in space.*



jewel [dʒú:əl] *n.*

A **jewel** is a beautiful stone that is worth a lot of money.

→ *A diamond is one of the most expensive **jewels** in the world.*



miner [máinər] *n.*

A **miner** is a person who works in a mine.

→ *The **miner** was looking for gold.*



mineral [mínərəl] *n.*

A **mineral** is a type of substance found in the Earth.

→ *Rocks are made up of different kinds of **minerals**.*



participate [pɑ:rtísəpèit] *v.*

To **participate** is to take part in something.

→ *The students **participated** in the school play.*



permission [pəːrmíʃən] *n.*

Permission means the act of allowing the doing of something.

→ *I have **permission** to drive my mom's car.*



pour [pɔːr] *v.*

To **pour** a liquid means to make it come out of a container.

→ *I **poured** some milk into my sister's cup.*



presence [prézəns] *n.*

Someone or something's **presence** is the fact they are there.

→ *The **presence** of dark clouds meant it would rain.*



raw [rɔː] *adj.*

If a material is **raw**, it is natural and has not been processed.

→ *The company dumped **raw** sewage into the river.*



satellite [sǽtəlàit] *n.*

A **satellite** is something that is sent into space to get information.

→ *The **satellite** was traveling around the earth.*



scale [skeil] *n.*

The **scale** of something is its size, especially when it is very large.

→ *I was surprised by the **scale** of the buildings in the downtown area.*



skip [skip] *v.*

To **skip** something is to not do it.

→ *He **skipped** work to get more sleep.*



stretch [stretʃ] *v.*

To **stretch** is to make your arms or legs reach out.

→ *She **stretched** her body before exercising.*



telescope [téləskòup] *n.*

A **telescope** is a tool people use to look at the stars.

→ *With a **telescope**, you can see the moon and stars easily.*



underground [ʌ́ndərgràund] *adv.*

When something is **underground**, it is below the surface of the Earth.

→ *Subway trains travel **underground**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. permission
- a. to not be scared
- b. the act of allowing the doing of something
- c. to not be asleep
- d. something sent into space

2. scale
- a. size
- b. below the earth
- c. a chemical
- d. an expensive stone

3. courage
- a. to be alert
- b. the act of allowing the doing of something
- c. to take part in an activity
- d. bravery

4. satellite
- a. to not do something
- b. something sent into space
- c. to take part in an activity
- d. the act of allowing the doing of something

5. pour
- a. a chemical in the earth
- b. a tool for looking
- c. to move liquid
- d. to be afraid

6. raw
- a. a tool for looking
- b. natural
- c. a man in space
- d. something in a place

7. telescope
- a. a tube for water
- b. a spirit
- c. a tool for looking
- d. a man in space

8. awake
- a. to not do something
- b. not asleep
- c. not afraid
- d. the act of allowing the doing of something

9. gravity
- a. a chart of numbers
- b. a spirit
- c. to move on top of water
- d. a powerful force

10. presence
- a. a man in space
- b. a worker in a mine
- c. a spirit
- d. the fact of being present

Exercise 2

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. angels / astronauts
   The movie had ______________ flying in heaven and singing beautiful songs.
   I watched a TV show about how people trained to become ______________.
2. participate / satellite
   Russia was the first country to send a ______________ into space.
   The teacher asked all of us to ______________ in writing the story.
3. grants / permission
   My mother gave me ______________ to attend the party.
   The man at the door ______________ people permission to enter the building.
4. jewels / minerals
   We are studying ______________ that we use in everyday life.
   The woman keeps her ______________ in a safe place.
5. telescope / pipe
   The water ______________ broke, and now the street is flooded.
   Thomas got a ______________ from his grandfather on his birthday.

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

jewel participate permission underground awake

One day I saw an ad in the newspaper. It was for a treasure hunt in some 1______________ caves. I really wanted to 2______________, but I had to get my parents' 3______________. They said I could do it. The night before the hunt, I was 4______________ all night long. I kept wondering what we'd be looking for. Maybe it would be a big 5______________ or gold. When I got to the hunt, there were a lot of other kids there. We were given maps. Each map led to a different place. My treasure turned out to be a book called *Treasure Island*. I was a little disappointed. But I had fun looking for it!

From the Earth to the Stars

Jeremy was from a family of **miners**. Like them, he worked **underground** during the day. His job was to gather **raw minerals** and **jewels**. Each night after work, he lay **awake** in an open field. With his **telescope**, he looked at the stars. He was amazed by the **scale** of space. He wished someday he might travel there.

One day there was an accident in the mine. Water **poured** into the mine. Everything was dark. Jeremy **stretched** out and grabbed a piece of wood. It kept him from sinking. Jeremy felt a **presence** nearby.

"I am an angel," said a voice.

"What?" Jeremy exclaimed.

"You must never come underground again. Have the **courage** to make your wishes come true."

For a long time he **floated** in silence. Then he heard other voices. The other miners were coming to rescue him.

The next day Jeremy **skipped** work. He decided to become an **astronaut**. For the next two years, he studied hard. One day, he was given **permission** to **participate** in a mission to space. His wish had been **granted**.

His spaceship left the ground. It went higher until there was no more **gravity**. He saw **satellites** floating next to the ship.

Then Jeremy saw a beautiful angel outside his spaceship. It smiled at Jeremy. For some minutes, Jeremy could not speak. Finally, he said, "Thank you."



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why satellites are useful
   b. How a man escaped gravity
   c. Why a telescope is a useful thing
   d. How a miner became an astronaut

2. Why did Jeremy stop going underground?
   a. It kept him awake all night long.
   b. He could not find any jewels or minerals.
   c. An angel told him to stop working there and make his dreams come true.
   d. He stopped having the courage to skip work.

3. In the second paragraph, we can infer that Jeremy ________.
   a. did not know how to float
   b. could not see the angel
   c. broke the pipe by accident
   d. felt the presence of the workers

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ________.
   a. Jeremy was granted permission to leave the mine
   b. Jeremy used a telescope to watch the stars
   c. Jeremy stretched out to grab the wood
   d. Jeremy was amazed by the scale of space

5. What did Jeremy participate in after finishing astronaut school?

   ____

   ____

Word List



alarm [əlɑ́:rm] *n.*

An **alarm** is something that warns people of danger.

→ *When the students heard the fire **alarm**, they left the building.*



apart [əpɑ́:rt] *adv.*

When people or things are **apart**, they are not close together.

→ *The couple decided to live **apart** from each other.*



arrest [ərést] *v.*

To **arrest** someone means to catch them for doing something bad.

→ *The man was **arrested** for breaking the law.*



award [əwɔ́:rd] *n.*

An **award** is a prize someone gets for doing something well.

→ *He got an **award** for having the best grades in class.*



breed [bri:d] *n.*

A **breed** is a group of animals within a species.

→ *I like small dog **breeds,** such as terriers.*



bucket [bʌ́kit] *n.*

A **bucket** is a round container to put things in.

→ *I filled the **bucket** with water.*



contest [kɑ́ntest] *n.*

A **contest** is a game or a race.

→ *The girls had a **contest** to see who could jump higher.*



convict [kənvíkt] *v.*

To **convict** someone means to prove that they did a bad thing.

→ *He was **convicted** of the crime and sent to jail.*



garage [gərɑ́:ʒ] *n.*

A **garage** is the part of a house where people put their cars.

→ *My car does not get dirty because I keep it in the **garage**.*



journalist [dʒə́:rnəlist] *n.*

A **journalist** is a person who writes news stories.

→ *The **journalist** took notes for a story he was writing.*



pup [pʌp] *n.*

A **pup** is a young dog.

→ *All the girl wanted for her birthday was a **pup**.*



qualify [kwɑ́ləfài] *v.*

To **qualify** is to get, or to be declared, adequate or good enough.

→ *He **qualified** to go to the final match by beating the opponent.*



repair [ripɛ́əːr] *v.*

To **repair** something is to fix it.

→ *I **repaired** the flat tire on my car.*



resume [rizúːm] *v.*

To **resume** something means to start it again after taking a break.

→ *I put the newspaper down to eat breakfast. Then I **resumed** reading.*



rob [rɑb] *v.*

To **rob** a person or place is to take their property by using force.

→ *A thief has **robbed** me of my passport.*



slip [slip] *v.*

To **slip** means to slide and fall down.

→ *The man **slipped** on the wet floor.*



somewhat [sʌ́mhwɑ̀t] *adv.*

Somewhat means to some degree, but not to a large degree.

→ *James was **somewhat** upset when he had to move some boxes.*



stable [stéibl] *adj.*

When something is **stable**, it will not fall over.

→ *The chair is **stable**. Its legs are strong.*



tissue [tiʃuː] *n.*

A **tissue** is a soft piece of paper people use to wipe their noses.

→ *There was a box of **tissue** on the table.*



yard [jɑːrd] *n.*

A **yard** is the ground just outside of a person's house.

→ *The girls jumped rope in the **yard**.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. repair
   a. to fix
   b. to start after a break
   c. to slide and fall
   d. to catch a bad person

2. tissue
   a. a soft paper
   b. a machine that blows air
   c. a news writer
   d. a container with wheels

3. pup
   a. a place for a car
   b. a prize
   c. a baby dog
   d. a game or race

4. resume
   a. to slide and fall
   b. to start after a break
   c. to prove
   d. to fix

5. stable
   a. a little bit
   b. a place for a car
   c. type of animal
   d. will not fall

Part B Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a place to put a car
   a. stable b. bucket c. alarm d. garage

2. to prove someone did a bad thing
   a. somewhat b. repair c. convict d. resume

3. not close together
   a. apart b. arrest c. slip d. qualify

4. a type of animal
   a. tissue b. breed c. yard d. contest

5. a news writer
   a. pup b. journalist c. award d. qualify

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Be careful not to **slip** on the ice.
   ___ b. I hope my **yard** is ready to eat.

2. ___ a. I made a cake with my **stable**.
   ___ b. The man **robbed** the store of over 200 dollars.

3. ___ a. The boy carried sand in his **bucket**.
   ___ b. He used the **contest** to clean the floor.

4. ___ a. The **award** for winning the game is a new toy.
   ___ b. The boy pulled the car **apart** by washing it.

5. ___ a. The mother **arrested** dinner for her family.
   ___ b. An **alarm** sounds to warn us of a fire.

6. ___ a. The **stable** tree did not fall in the wind.
   ___ b. She **slipped** the table after dinner.

7. ___ a. My dog likes to play in the **yard**.
   ___ b. The man was upset after he **robbed** himself.

8. ___ a. I fell down and got hurt as an **award**.
   ___ b. I won the **contest** because I was the fastest runner.

9. ___ a. China and Mexico are far **apart**.
   ___ b. The **alarm** washed away the dirt.

10. ___ a. The **bucket** wrote down every word.
    ___ b. If you steal, the police will **arrest** you.

The Farm Festival

Once there was a farm. Many animals lived there. One day, they had a **contest** in the **yard**. They were going to race from the barn to the farmer's **garage**. The barn and the garage were far **apart**. It would be a long race. The winner **qualified** to win a bag full of apples as an **award**.

But the race did not start well. The cart with all the apples was not **stable**, and the animals had to **repair** it. Then the **pup** knocked over the apples. The pig yelled, "We are going to **slip**! We must clean up this mess." The pup felt bad, and she began to cry. The dog gave her a **tissue** to wipe her tears.

Then the race **resumed**. But the duck tried to **rob** them and take all the apples. The cat said, "I will have you **arrested**!" The duck said, "You can't **convict** me! You can't prove I took it." The race stopped yet again.

The animals tried to race one more time. Then they heard an **alarm** coming from the barn. There was a fire! They got **buckets** of water to put out the fire. A **journalist** came to write a story about the festival and the race. The horse told her, "I am a special **breed** of horse. I would have won the race easily." The pig said, "It was **somewhat** hard to have the race. But we had fun. That is what's important!"



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why contests have awards
   b. How a special breed of racehorse would've won the race
   c. Why animals have to repair things on a farm
   d. How animals had trouble during a race

2. When the cart with the apples fell over, why did the animals stop running?
   a. Because they did not want to slip on the apples
   b. Because they had to find tissue
   c. Because they did not want to resume the race
   d. Because the yard was far apart

3. What did the duck do wrong?
   a. He was arrested and convicted of stealing a bag of money.
   b. He stole the bucket.
   c. He tried to steal the award.
   d. He set the garage on fire.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ______________.
   a. the alarm sounded when there was a fire
   b. the animals were somewhat angry
   c. the cart was not stable
   d. a journalist wrote about the festival

5. How far was the race going to be?

____

____

UNIT 23 Word List



alike [əláik] *adj.*

If two things or people are **alike**, they are similar in some way.

→ *People often think my sister and I look **alike**.*



annoy [ənɔ́i] *v.*

To **annoy** someone means to bother them.

→ *The flies buzzing around John's head **annoyed** him very much.*



architecture [ɑ́:rkətèktʃər] *n.*

Architecture is the style or way a building is made.

→ *The **architecture** of the church is amazing.*



artificial [ɑ̀:rtəfíʃəl] *adj.*

If something is **artificial,** it is made to look like something natural.

→ *That soccer field has **artificial** grass, but it looks real.*



chain [tʃein] *n.*

A **chain** is a series of connected loops often used to keep things in place.

→ *The scary dog was secured with a **chain**.*



distinct [distíŋkt] *adj.*

If something is **distinct,** it is easily noticed or different from other things.

→ *That girl has **distinct** pink hair.*



distinguish [distíŋgwiʃ] *v.*

To **distinguish** is to recognize differences between things.

→ *The twins look exactly the same. It is hard to **distinguish** between them.*



dust [dʌst] *n.*

Dust is very tiny pieces of dirt or other matter.

→ *In the old house, the **dust** was thick on the floor and chairs.*



excitement [iksáitmənt] *n.*

Excitement means to feel a lot of happiness about something.

→ *Did you see the **excitement** in her when the team scored?*



heal [hi:l] *v.*

To **heal** means to make a part of the body healthy again after injury.

→ *After my broken arm **heals,** I can play baseball again.*



inherit [ínherit] *v.*

To **inherit** is to get something from someone who has died.

→ *She **inherited** her mother's gold earrings.*



manner [mǽnəːr] *n.*

A **manner** is the way someone does something.

→ *His **manner** of not looking at someone while speaking, is a bit rude.*



mount [maunt] *v.*

Something **mounts** when it becomes stronger over time.

→ *His fear **mounted** as the monster crawled out from under his bed.*



roof [ruːf] *n.*

A **roof** is the outside top part of a building.

→ *The **roof** was covered with snow.*



shortage [ʃɔ́ːrtidʒ] *n.*

A **shortage** is a lack of something you need or want.

→ *Since there was a **shortage** of food, people were hungry.*



solid [sɑ́lid] *adj.*

If something is **solid**, it is made of firm material.

→ *The safe looked to be quite **solid**.*



stock [stɑk] *n.*

A **stock** is a stored amount of something.

→ *They keep a **stock** of rice so they'll always have something to eat.*



substance [sʌ́bstəns] *n.*

A **substance** is any specific material or mixture of materials.

→ *Water is an important **substance** for all living things.*



tomb [tuːm] *n.*

A **tomb** is a grave where a dead person is buried.

→ *Their whole family is buried inside the **tomb**.*



wound [wuːnd] *n.*

A **wound** is an injury to the body.

→ *He had many **wounds** after the car accident.*

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. architecture / substance
The airport's ______________ consisted of large curved windows and wide hallways.
If you mix water and flour, you will create a sticky ______________.

2. alike / artificial
Because they had plastic leaves, the flowers were clearly ______________.
Though they were made in different years, those cars look ______________.

3. shortage / stock
They need a large ______________ of wood to burn in the winter.
The water ______________ left several areas with nothing to drink.

4. distinct / distinguish
The ______________ smell of fresh cookies came from our house.
I couldn't ______________ which of the black bags was mine.

5. roof / tomb
The cat slowly walked across the steep ______________.
They laid the body inside the cold dark ______________.

Part B Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. the top of a building
a. dust b. roof c. tomb d. chain

2. an injury to the body
a. substance b. distinct c. wound d. artificial

3. a feeling of happiness
a. excitement b. inherit c. manner d. architecture

4. a stored amount
a. shortage b. manner c. alike d. stock

5. someone who steals
a. annoy b. excitement c. mount d. thief

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The lawyer said that Jane would <u>be given</u> her uncle's house after he died.

   inhe ____

2. The police thought my brother was a <u>person who steals</u>.

   thi ___

3. The wind blew the <u>tiny pieces of dirt</u> along the street.

   d ____

4. Tom used a <u>series of connected loops</u> to pull his truck.

   ch ____

5. The bandages helped the cut on his arm to <u>become well after injury</u>.

   h ____

6. The fall left a painful <u>injury</u> to my left leg.

   wo ____

7. Their excitement continued to <u>grow stronger</u> as they talked about the vacation.

   m _____

8. My sister likes to <u>bother</u> me when I'm sleeping.

   a _____

9. His head is so hard. It feels like it's made out of <u>firm</u> steel.

   s _____

10. She explained the homework in a calm <u>way</u>.

    m ______

The Clever Thief

A new king **inherited** a lot of gold. He loved his gold very much. He even wanted to keep it after he died. Therefore, he had a large **tomb** built for himself and his riches.

However, the tomb's builder had a plan. Most of the stones were **solid**, but he put one special stone on the **roof**. It was made of a lighter **substance**.

When the tomb was done, the king moved in his **stock** of gold. One night, the builder went to the tomb. His **excitement mounted**. Because all the stones looked **alike**, he had left a **distinct** mark on the **artificial** block. The mark helped him **distinguish** the difference in the **architecture**.

The builder lifted the stone. Using a **chain**, he climbed into the tomb. He filled his pockets with gold.

The builder followed this **manner** night after night. Soon, the king noticed a **shortage** in his gold. This **annoyed** the king.

At last he hired a guard to hide inside the tomb. When the builder entered the tomb, the guard **wounded** him. He climbed a pole to the roof. The builder left drops of blood in the **dust**. The guard followed them and caught him.

When the builder **healed**, he explained to the king that he didn't keep any of the gold. He had given it all away to the poor.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. The manner in which a king inherited his riches
   b. Different kinds of architecture
   c. How a builder tricked a king
   d. Why a tomb had a large pole

2. What distinguished the artificial block from the real blocks?
   a. A distinct mark on one of the blocks
   b. The different color of its substance
   c. The amount of dust on it
   d. The solid gold pieces in it

3. How did the king know his gold was missing?
   a. He found a chain in the tomb.
   b. There was a hole in the roof.
   c. There was a shortage of guards.
   d. His stock of gold had decreased.

4. The builder was caught because ______________________.
   a. he and another man looked alike
   b. he mounted the wrong tomb
   c. a guard wounded him
   d. he stopped to heal the king's wound

5. Why was the king annoyed?

____

____

UNIT 24

Word List



bath [bæθ] *n.*

A **bath** is water in a tub. People take a bath to get clean.
→ *After playing in the dirt, the boy took a **bath**.*



bend [bend] *v.*

To **bend** is to move something so it is not straight.
→ *Lee **bent** over and picked up the paper on the ground.*



chew [tʃu:] *v.*

To **chew** is to move your mouth to break up food.
→ *I always **chew** my food carefully before swallowing it.*



disabled [diséibəld] *adj.*

When a person is **disabled,** they cannot do what a normal person can do.
→ *The **disabled** man used a wheelchair to move around.*



fantastic [fæntǽstik] *adj.*

If something is **fantastic,** it is really good.
→ *The student did a **fantastic** job on his project and got an award.*



fiction [fíkʃən] *n.*

Fiction is a story that is not true.
→ *I enjoy reading works of **fiction** because they are very entertaining.*



flag [flæg] *n.*

A **flag** is a piece of colored cloth that represents something.
→ *Our country has a beautiful **flag**.*



inspect [inspékt] *v.*

To **inspect** is to look at something carefully.
→ *The mechanic **inspected** our car to see if it had any problems.*



journal [dʒə́:rnəl] *n.*

A **journal** is a type of magazine that deals with an academic subject.
→ *Mi-young was busy working on an article for an art **journal**.*



liquid [líkwid] *n.*

A **liquid** is a substance that is neither solid nor gas.
→ *Water is the most important **liquid** for life.*



marvel [mɑ́ːrvəl] *v.*

To **marvel** at something is to feel surprise and interest in it.

→ *We **marveled** at her excellent piano playing.*



nutrient [njúːtriənt] *n.*

A **nutrient** is something that a living thing needs to keep it alive.

→ *Vegetables are full of important **nutrients**.*



overcome [òuvərkʌ́m] *v.*

To **overcome** a problem is to successfully fix it.

→ *She **overcame** her shyness and spoke in front of the class.*



recall [rikɔ́ːl] *v.*

To **recall** something is to remember it.

→ *She was trying to **recall** what she had told her friend.*



regret [rigrét] *v.*

To **regret** something is to wish that it didn't happen.

→ *I **regret** that I was mean to my sister.*



soul [soul] *n.*

A **soul** is a person's spirit.

→ *Some people believe that the **soul** lives after the body dies.*



sufficient [səfíʃənt] *adj.*

When something is **sufficient**, you have enough of it.

→ *After eating a **sufficient** amount of food, I left the table.*



surgery [sə́ːrdʒəri] *n.*

Surgery is medical treatment when the doctor cuts open your body.

→ *I needed **surgery** to repair my leg after the accident.*



tough [tʌf] *adj.*

If something is **tough**, it is difficult.

→ *The man passed his driving test even though it was very **tough**.*



tube [tjuːb] *n.*

A **tube** is a pipe through which water or air passes.

→ *The pile of **tubes** was going to be put in the ground.*

Exercise 1

Check (√) the better response for each question.

1. Why do you look so clean?
   ___ a. I was using a journal. ___ b. I just took a bath.
2. Can you touch your toes?
   ___ a. I marvel at my abilities. ___ b. No, I can't bend that far.
3. Do you remember the movie we saw together?
   ___ a. Yes, I recall it was wonderful. ___ b. No, I think it was fiction.
4. What do you think we need for our classroom?
   ___ a. We should have a flag in the corner.
   ___ b. Yes, I think it is fantastic.
5. How do you feel about your new car?
   ___ a. It uses sufficient gas. ___ b. I regret buying it.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
chew	inspected	nutrients	overcome	surgery

Franklin felt pain in his stomach. The doctor 1 ________________ him to find the cause. His doctor said Franklin needed to 2 ________________ his food more slowly. If he did, he could get all the 3 ________________ he needed. It would also help him 4 ________________ his pain. If Franklin didn't listen, the doctor would have to perform 5 ________________.

Exercise 3

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. When you want to learn about history, ______________.
   ___ a. you should read an academic journal
   ___ b. you should read fiction

2. In front of a government building, ______________.
   ___ a. there is usually a flag ___ b. there are usually baths

3. When people die, ______________.
   ___ a. they have to get surgery ___ b. their soul goes to heaven

4. A lot of people eat too quickly. ______________.
   ___ a. They hardly chew their food ___ b. They only drink liquids

5. The movie was better than we imagined. ______________.
   ___ a. It was sufficient ___ b. It was fantastic

6. This is an important decision. ______________.
   ___ a. I feel like I need to bend forward
   ___ b. I don't want to have to regret making a mistake

7. Before you buy a car, ______________.
   ___ a. marvel at it ___ b. inspect it carefully

8. After the accident, ______________.
   ___ a. Ali was disabled ___ b. Ali had a tube

9. Memorize this address, ______________.
   ___ a. then you will feel tough
   ___ b. so you will be able to recall it in the future

10. He climbed the mountain ______________.
    ___ a. and overcame his fear of heights
    ___ b. to get more nutrients

The Doctor's Cure

James Fry was a **fantastic** doctor. His **surgeries** helped many **disabled** people **overcome** their injuries. He also wrote for a popular medical **journal**. James was very busy. His son, Steve, rarely saw him.

One day, James was walking and **inspecting** a patient's file. There was water all over the floor. James slipped on the **liquid** and fell. He fell on a broken glass **tube**. He was hurt.

Steve came to visit him in the hospital. James said, "It will be **tough** for me to stay in bed. But I can hardly **bend** my legs."

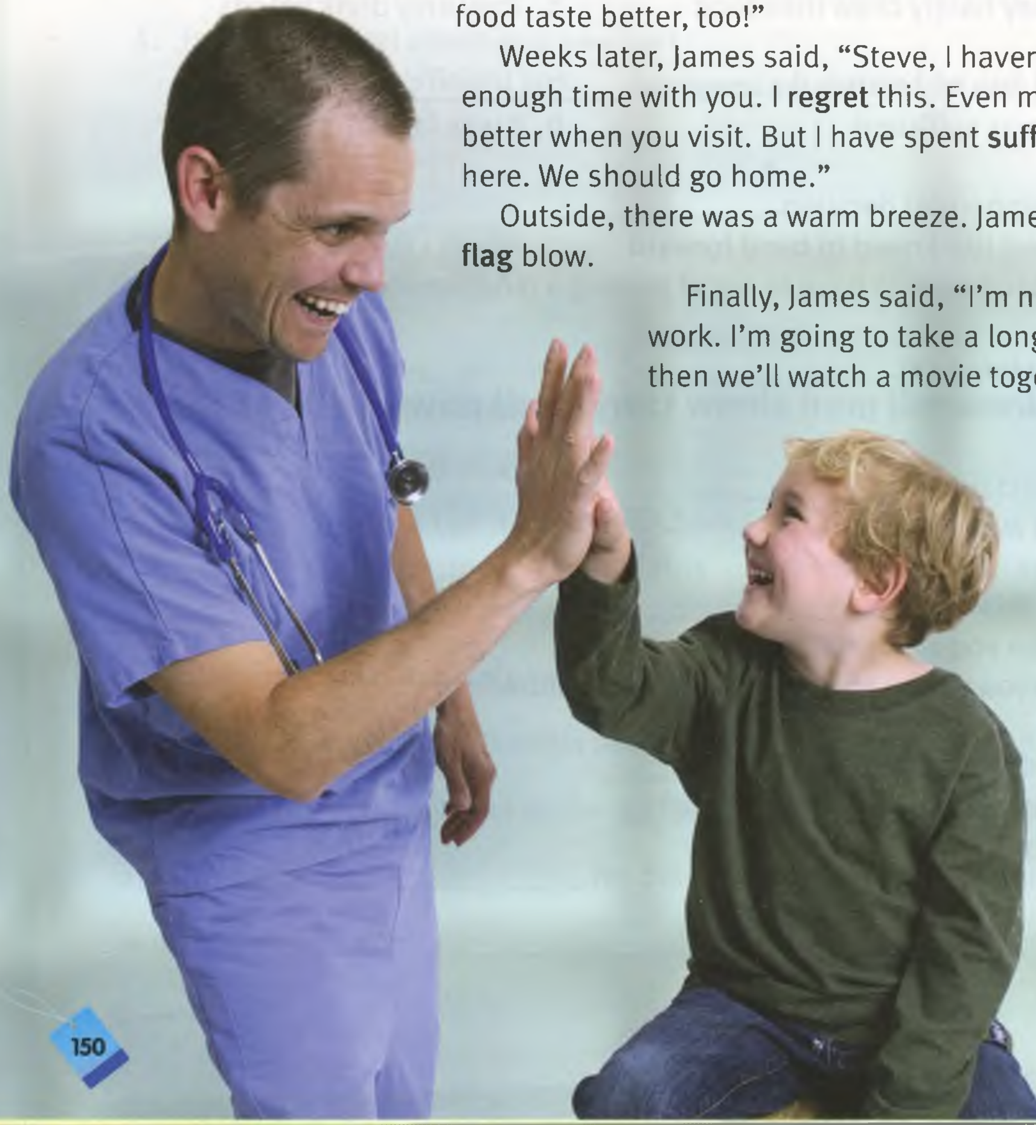
"Then let's watch a movie." Steve said. It made them laugh together. Steve said, "I have to leave, but here's some **fiction** to read."

James started to **recall** fun parts of life. He **marveled** at small things, like food. He was too busy to notice them before. "Steve," he said, "you get more **nutrients** when you **chew** slowly. But I think it makes food taste better, too!"

Weeks later, James said, "Steve, I haven't spent enough time with you. I **regret** this. Even my **soul** feels better when you visit. But I have spent **sufficient** time here. We should go home."

Outside, there was a warm breeze. James watched a **flag** blow.

Finally, James said, "I'm not ready to work. I'm going to take a long **bath**. And then we'll watch a movie together."



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   - a. A doctor who needs surgery
   - b. A boy with a fantastic comedy video
   - c. A doctor who recalls fun things
   - d. A disabled boy who overcomes injuries

2. What does James notice now that he isn't busy?
   - a. Food tastes better when you chew it slowly.
   - b. Reading fiction is tough.
   - c. He regrets not working more.
   - d. His soul feels worse than before.

3. How did James get hurt?
   - a. He didn't get enough nutrients.
   - b. He slipped and fell on a broken tube.
   - c. He didn't spend sufficient time at the hospital.
   - d. He slipped on liquid after a bath.

4. What does James do when he leaves the hospital?
   - a. He inspects a patient's file.
   - b. He shows Steve that he can bend his legs.
   - c. He watches a flag blow in the breeze.
   - d. He marvels at the taste of food.

5. What did the movie do to James and Steve?

   ____

   ____

UNIT 25

Word List



admit [ədmít] *v.*

To **admit** something means to say that it is true.

→ *I had to **admit** that I stole his idea.*



bin [bin] *n.*

A **bin** is a container that holds things.

→ *He put his trash in the **bin**.*



bowl [boul] *n.*

A **bowl** is a deep, round dish that holds food or liquid.

→ *I ate a **bowl** of cereal for breakfast.*



cabin [kǽbin] *n.*

A **cabin** is a small house made of wood.

→ *My grandfather owns a small **cabin** in the country.*



cash [kæʃ] *n.*

Cash is money in the form of paper or coins.

→ *I was able to save up enough **cash** to buy my mother a gift.*



criminal [krímənl] *n.*

A **criminal** is a person who does something against the law.

→ *The police made sure the **criminal** couldn't move his hands.*



dozen [dʌ́zən] *n.*

A **dozen** is a group of twelve things.

→ *Mom brought home a **dozen** donuts for us as a treat.*



elder [éldər] *adj.*

An **elder** is a person who is older than the people around them.

→ *Uncle Ray is my **elder** so I always try to be respectful.*



facial [féiʃəl] *adj.*

If something is **facial**, it is related to a person's face.

→ *I could tell from his **facial** features that he was angry.*



fence [fens] *n.*

A **fence** is a structure around a house or field.

→ *The **farmer** put up a fence so that no one could walk on her field.*



inspire [inspáiər] *v.*

To **inspire** means to make a person want to do something.

→ *I was **inspired** to write a poem after watching the sunrise.*



mere [miər] *adj.*

When something is **mere**, it is small or not important.

→ *We lost the game by a **mere** two points.*



neat [ni:t] *adj.*

If something is **neat**, it is very clean or organized well.

→ *My sister always keeps her bedroom very **neat**.*



occasion [əkéiʒən] *n.*

An **occasion** is a time when something important happens.

→ *Her graduation was an **occasion** to have a good time.*



penalty [pénəlti] *n.*

A **penalty** is a punishment, given when someone breaks a rule or law.

→ *I had to pay a $100 **penalty** for parking in the wrong spot.*



rude [ru:d] *adj.*

When someone is **rude**, they are mean and not polite.

→ *The children at the bus stop were very **rude**.*



settle [sétl] *v.*

To **settle** a problem means to end it by finding a solution.

→ *It took three of our best executives all day to **settle** the problem.*



vehicle [ví:ikəl] *n.*

A **vehicle** is a thing that moves people or things to another place.

→ *A ferry is a **vehicle** that takes people from one island to another.*



wallet [wálit] *n.*

A **wallet** is a thing that holds money and fits in a pocket.

→ *I keep my money in a **wallet**.*



yell [jel] *v.*

To **yell** is to say something very loudly.

→ *The coach **yelled** at his team for their poor performance.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a group of twelve
   a. bin b. neat c. cash d. dozen
2. to say loudly
   a. yell b. inspire c. admit d. mere
3. relating to the face
   a. bowl b. facial c. nap d. wallet
4. not polite
   a. settle b. vehicle c. rude d. occasion
5. an older person
   a. criminal b. elder c. penalty d. fence

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
mere	penalty	inspire	bowl	neat

1. I love sports, and I want to ____________ children to play sports, too.
2. Mia's ____________ for not stopping at a red light was $50.
3. After he took a shower and got dressed, my brother looked very ____________.
4. The cat ate his food out of a black ____________.
5. He was only given a ____________ five dollars for his hard work.

Exercise 3

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. My beans **yelled** when I dropped them.
   ___ b. I keep all of my money in my **wallet**.

2. ___ a. The **rude** boy always said "please" and "thank you."
   ___ b. The **fence** around the house needed to be painted.

3. ___ a. The **criminal** was sent to jail.
   ___ b. I can **admit** to a race because I am fast.

4. ___ a. The man built a **cabin** in the forest.
   ___ b. The **cash** tasted good tonight.

5. ___ a. The **penalty** for your birthday is a big cake.
   ___ b. The coach kept the footballs in a large **bin**.

6. ___ a. We were nice to the **rude** man, but he was mean to us.
   ___ b. The **wallet** made his dinner taste better.

7. ___ a. The strong **fence** let all of the sheep go into the field.
   ___ b. It was loud at the party, so he had to **yell** for me to hear him.

8. ___ a. When he does something wrong, he always **admits** it.
   ___ b. The mean **cabin** told the boy to go away.

9. ___ a. If you cheat during the game, there will be a **penalty**.
   ___ b. **Criminals** are always nice to people.

10. ___ a. She liked to **bin** her toys.
    ___ b. I do not have enough **cash** to buy a car.

The Criminal

A man had been in jail because he stole things. The **criminal** never felt bad. One day, he escaped and ran into the woods. He found a **cabin** with a **fence**. The cabin was very **neat**. Inside, the criminal found a **bowl** of fruit, a bottle of milk, and a **dozen** eggs. He ate the fruit and drank the milk. But the eggs smelled funny, so he put them in the trash **bin**. Soon, he heard the sound of a **vehicle**'s motor.

An old man came in and saw the criminal. The old man **yelled**, "Why are you in my house?" The criminal lied, "I am a policeman." The old man replied, "I am your **elder**. You cannot fool me. You are the criminal." The criminal's **facial** expression became very sad.

He **admitted** that he was a criminal. He said, "I'm sorry. It was **rude** for me to come into your home. Please take the **cash** from my **wallet**. It is a **mere** amount, but it will **settle** our problem." The old man said, "I do not want your money. I just want to **inspire** you to be good. There will be no **penalty** for taking my food."

On this **occasion**, the criminal realized that he had been bad. He listened to the old man and never stole from anyone ever again.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why elders are smarter than young people
   b. How a criminal changed and learned to be good
   c. Why you should not go to places with fences
   d. Why you should admit when you are rude

2. Why did the old man yell at the criminal?
   a. The old man reported the criminal's penalty to the police.
   b. The old man made an occasion to be bad.
   c. The old man let the criminal go.
   d. The old man took the criminal's money.

3. What did the old man do with the criminal at the end of the story?
   a. The old man reported the criminal's penalty to the police.
   b. The old man made an occasion to be bad.
   c. The old man convinced the thief to never steal again.
   d. The old man took the criminal's money.

4. According to the passage, the criminal did all of the following EXCEPT ____________.
   a. he ate the fruit that was in the bowl
   b. he drank the milk that was in the bottle
   c. he heard the motor from the vehicle
   d. he fell asleep in the cabin

5. What did the old man inspire the criminal to do?

____

____

UNIT 26

Word List



accuse [əkjúːz] *v.*

To **accuse** someone of something is to blame them for doing it.
→ *She **accused** her brother of breaking her computer.*



adjust [ədʒʌ́st] *v.*

To **adjust** something means to change it so it is better.
→ *He **adjusted** the old guitar to make it sound better.*



amuse [əmjúːz] *v.*

To **amuse** someone means to do something that is funny or entertaining.
→ *The singer was very good. She **amused** the crowd.*



coral [kɔ́ːrəl] *n.*

Coral is the hard, colorful material formed by the shells of animals.
→ *The diver admired the beautiful **coral** under the water.*



cotton [kátn] *n.*

Cotton is a cloth made from the fibers of the cotton plant.
→ *I like to wear clothes made from **cotton** in the summer.*



crash [kræʃ] *v.*

To **crash** means to hit and break something.
→ *There was a loud noise when the car **crashed** into the tree.*



deck [dek] *n.*

A **deck** is a wooden floor built outside of a house or the floor of a ship.
→ *A ship will store many supplies below its **deck**.*



engage [engéidʒ] *v.*

To **engage** in something means to do it.
→ *Dad was **engaged** in sawing a piece of wood in half.*



firm [fəːrm] *adj.*

When something is **firm**, it is solid but not too hard.
→ *He sleeps better on a **firm** bed.*



fuel [fjúːəl] *n.*

Fuel is something that creates heat or energy.
→ *Heat is the **fuel** that comes from fire.*



grand [grænd] *adj.*
When something is **grand**, it is big and liked by people.
→ *The **grand** mountain rose high into the sky.*



hurricane [hə́:rəkein] *n.*
A **hurricane** is a bad storm that happens over the ocean.
→ *The wind from the **hurricane** bent the palm tree.*



loss [lɔ(:)s] *n.*
A **loss** means the act or an instance of losing something.
→ *I suffered a big **loss** while I was gambling.*



plain [plein] *adj.*
If something is simple, it is **plain** and not decorated.
→ *He bought a pair of **plain** white shoes over the weekend.*



reef [ri:f] *n.*
A **reef** is a group of rocks or coral that rise to or near the ocean.
→ *He walked along the **reef** and looked at the water below.*



shut [ʃʌt] *v.*
To **shut** something means to close it tightly.
→ *Please **shut** the door; the air outside is cold.*



strict [strikt] *adj.*
When someone is **strict**, they make sure others follow rules.
→ *The teacher is **strict**. She does not let students talk in class.*



surf [sə:rf] *v.*
To **surf** means to use a special board to ride on waves in the ocean.
→ *The students went to the beach to **surf** during their vacation.*



task [tæsk] *n.*
A **task** is a piece of work to be done that is usually difficult.
→ *My **task** for the weekend was to clean the entire back yard.*



zone [zoun] *n.*
A **zone** is an area that has different qualities from the ones around it.
→ *Firefighters often work in danger **zones**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. cotton / fuel
The ______________ for the car is gas.
My favorite shirt is made out of ______________.

2. loss / insure
The ______________ of his job made Steve worry about money.
She wanted to ______________ that her car was safe, so she locked the door.

3. coral / reef
The boy found a piece of colorful ______________ in the ocean.
That group of rocks coming out of the ocean is a ______________.

4. surfed / amuse
Funny stories always ______________ me.
I ______________ quite a bit when I was in Hawaii last summer.

5. task / shut
I was given the ______________ of editing his entire manuscript.
Don't forget to ______________ the door on your way out.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
accuse	grand	strict	ensure	shut

There are 1______________ rules about what people may wear at fancy parties. Instead of normal things, people must 2______________ that they wear 3______________ clothing. If a man wears the wrong clothes, people will 4______________ him of ruining the evening. They will make him leave and 5______________ the door behind him.

26

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He blamed me of taking the last piece of pie.

   ac ______

2. The man's bedroom was very simple.

   pla __

3. The clown likes to entertain children.

   amu __

4. I need to change the way I run so I can be faster.

   adj ___

5. During their free time, the children did many different activities.

   en ______ in

6. This cloth dress is one of my favorites.

   co ____

7. The bad storm over the ocean almost reached the land.

   hu _______

8. Tightly close the window before the rain starts!

   S ___

9. He will hit something and break his bike if he closes his eyes while riding.

   c ____

10. The army fights in the war area.

    z ___

The Two Captains

Once there were two ships. Both ships carried **cotton**. The captains were very different. Thomas was **strict**. He made his crew **engage** in difficult **tasks**. "Make sure the ship's deck is **firm** and that nothing falls! Put more **fuel** in the tank!" he said. His ship was very **plain**, but he never had a problem with it.

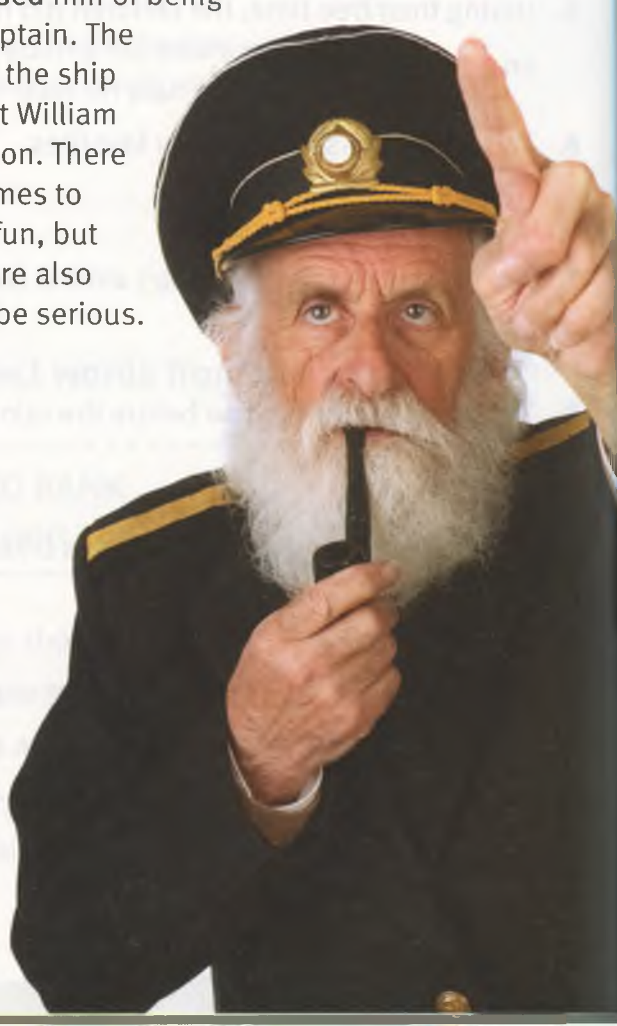
The second captain, William, was not serious. He had a **grand** ship, and he loved having fun. His crew **amused** him by singing and dancing. But his crew never fixed anything on the ship. They just wanted to **surf**.

One day, Thomas saw a **hurricane** ahead. He knew that his ship needed to turn around. But he was sure William did not see the storm. He **adjusted** the dials on the radio and called his friend. Thomas said, "You'll hit the **reef**. It's made completely of **coral**. Turn around to ensure that you do not **crash**."

William said, "We will go under the **deck** and **shut** the door. We will dance and sing until we are past the danger **zone**."

When William's ship got to the hurricane, the wind blew it into the reef. The ship crashed, and water flowed below the deck. William's crew **accused** him of being a bad captain. The **loss** of the ship taught William a lesson. There are times to have fun, but there are also times to be serious.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?

a. Why surfing amuses William
b. How Thomas is too strict to be a captain
c. Why people should be serious sometimes
d. Why hurricanes form over the ocean

2. Why did Thomas turn his ship around?

a. He saw the hurricane and did not want to crash.
b. He wanted to go to the reef.
c. He could not shut the door.
d. He wanted to engage in other activities.

3. Why did William's crew accuse him of being a bad captain?

a. William did not go into the storm's danger zone.
b. William caused the loss of the ship.
c. He did not succeed in getting the cotton to its destination.
d. He ensured his crew that they would not crash.

4. According to the passage, all of the following are true about Thomas EXCEPT ______________.

a. he told his crew to put fuel in the tank
b. he had his crew make sure the deck was firm
c. he adjusted the radio dial to call William
d. he sang and danced to songs from an opera

5. What happened when William's ship reached the hurricane?

____

____

UNIT 27

Word List



apology [əpάlədʒi] *n.*

An **apology** is something someone says to show that they are sorry.
→ *After arguing with her teacher, the girl wrote the teacher an* ***apology****.*



bold [bould] *adj.*

If someone is **bold**, they are not afraid of doing something.
→ *The* ***bold*** *man climbed the high mountain.*



capture [kǽptʃər] *v.*

To **capture** someone or something is to catch them.
→ *James tried to* ***capture*** *the bubbles in his hands.*



cardinal [kά:rdənl] *adj.*

If a rule or quality is **cardinal**, then it is the most important one.
→ *Raising your hand in the classroom before you speak is a* ***cardinal*** *rule.*



duke [dju:k] *n.*

A **duke** is a man of high social rank but below a king or queen.
→ *The* ***duke*** *ruled over the land.*



expose [ikspóuz] *v.*

To **expose** is to make known something that is hidden.
→ *He took off his shirt* ***exposing*** *his costume.*



guilty [gílti] *adj.*

If people feel **guilty**, they feel bad for what they did.
→ *I felt* ***guilty*** *for taking my sister's cookies.*



hire [haiər] *v.*

To **hire** someone is to pay them money to work for you.
→ *We* ***hired*** *a man to paint our house.*



innocent [ínəsnt] *adj.*

If someone is **innocent**, they are not guilty of a crime.
→ *The judge said that the woman was* ***innocent*** *of the crime.*



jail [dʒeil] *n.*

Jail is a place where criminals go to be punished.
→ *The thief was caught and sent to* ***jail*** *for ten years.*



minister [mínistər] *n.*
A **minister** is an important person in government with many duties.
→ *The **minister** of education controls the country's schools.*



ordinary [ɔ́:rdənèri] *adj.*
If someone or something is **ordinary**, they are not special in any way.
→ *Today was just an **ordinary** day. Nothing unusual happened.*



permanent [pə́:rmənənt] *adj.*
If something is **permanent**, it lasts for a long time or forever.
→ *We don't know if Aunt Mildred's visit will be a **permanent** one.*



preserve [prizə́:rv] *v.*
To **preserve** is to protect something from harm.
→ *Dad sprayed a chemical on the house to help **preserve** its looks.*



pronounce [prənáuns] *v.*
To **pronounce** is to say the sounds of letters or words.
→ *Young children often have trouble **pronouncing** words right.*



resemble [rizémbəl] *v.*
To **resemble** someone is to look like them.
→ *The baby **resembles** his father a great deal.*



symptom [símptəm] *n.*
A **symptom** of a bad condition or illness is a sign that it is happening.
→ *Sneezing and a high fever are **symptoms** of the common cold.*



tobacco [təbǽkou] *n.*
Tobacco is a plant whose leaves are smoked, such as in cigarettes.
→ *The **tobacco** in cigarettes is bad for your health.*



twin [twin] *n.*
Twins are two children born at the same time.
→ *My sister and I are **twins**. We look exactly the same.*



witch [witʃ] *n.*
A **witch** is a woman with magical powers.
→ *People think that **witches** fly around on broomsticks.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The magical woman in the story had a black cat.
   w _ _ _ _ _

2. My sister gave me words that showed she was sorry when she broke my radio.
   an apo _ _ _ _ _

3. The man went to a place where criminals go for stealing.
   j _ _ _

4. People say I look like my mother.
   re _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

5. Did I say your name correctly?
   p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
permanent	capture	twin	resembles	ordinary

I have a 1______________ sister who very much 2______________ me. When we were kids, we'd 3______________ fireflies in jars on summer nights. We would stand still and wait for them to light up. Then we'd quickly scoop them into 4______________ glass jars and put the lids on. But the jars were never the bugs' 5______________ homes. We always let them go before we went inside.

Exercise 3

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. It is important that you read the story carefully. ________________.
   ___ a. It will help to expose any mistakes
   ___ b. Then it will capture your dog

2. Mike and Ike look the same. ________________.
   ___ a. They don't resemble their mother
   ___ b. They must be twin brothers

3. If you want to be understood, ________________.
   ___ a. you must be bold
   ___ b. you must pronounce your words clearly

4. Please keep our city clean. ________________.
   ___ a. It helps to preserve its beauty
   ___ b. It makes it ordinary

5. Children need to learn that ________________.
   ___ a. witches are in their schools
   ___ b. tobacco is bad for their health

6. Don't worry about breaking the glass. ________________.
   ___ a. You don't need to give an apology
   ___ b. You think you are innocent

7. The man was caught for stealing the money ________________.
   ___ a. and went to jail ___ b. but did not know the minister

8. It would be wonderful ________________.
   ___ a. if I had bugs in my bed ___ b. if the company hired me

9. I don't have a baseball glove. ________________?
   ___ a. Can I borrow a duke ___ b. Can you loan me yours

10. If you do something bad, ________________.
    ___ a. you might feel guilty afterwards
    ___ b. you will be a permanent guest

The Duke and the Minister

A mean **duke** grew **tobacco**, and his **cardinal** rule was to always keep the plants healthy. The duke's top **minister** was his **twin** brother. They closely **resembled** each other. One day, the tobacco plants started to die. He **hired** men to watch the fields. Soon, the men brought a woman to him and said, "We **captured** a **witch**!"

The Duke asked, "How do you know?"

"She sang magic words. I can't **pronounce** them. She has cursed us. The death of the plants is a **symptom** of her curse," the men said.

"I am just an **ordinary** woman. I was singing a song in a different language," the woman protested.

The duke didn't listen. "You are **guilty**. You will go to **jail**."

The minister thought that she was **innocent**. He needed to **expose** the truth. He asked the duke to loan him one of his plants. He looked at it closely. He saw hundreds of small bugs eating it! Then the minister went to the jail and did something **bold**.

"Let this woman go," he said.

The guards thought he was the duke. They let her go. The minister said, "I owe you an **apology**."

"Thank you. I thought my stay in jail was **permanent**," the woman answered.

The minister thought the duke would punish him. But he didn't. The duke was too busy trying to **preserve** his plants.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why the duke was afraid of witches
   b. How a minister did what was right
   c. Why the duke loaned his brother a plant
   d. How a woman was captured and taken to jail

2. Why did the duke hire the men to watch the fields?
   a. They had a bold plan to preserve the tobacco.
   b. The tobacco plants were being destroyed.
   c. He needed them to expose the truth.
   d. He wanted permanent guards to watch the farmers.

3. Who or what was destroying the tobacco plants?
   a. An ordinary woman
   b. Little bugs
   c. A guilty witch
   d. The symptoms of disease

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the duke and the minister are twins
   b. the minister pretended to be the duke
   c. the duke gave an apology to the innocent woman
   d. the guard said the woman pronounced magic words

5. Why did the duke and the minister resemble each other?

____

____

UNIT 28

Word List



accompany [əkʌ́mpəni] *v.*

To **accompany** other people means to join them or go with them.

→ *My brothers **accompanied** me to the movie.*



bare [bɛər] *adj.*

When something is **bare**, it is plain. It has no covering.

→ *He likes to walk around in his **bare** feet.*



branch [bræntʃ] *n.*

A **branch** is the part of a tree with leaves.

→ *The monkey was hanging from a **branch** on the tree.*



breath [breθ] *n.*

A **breath** is the air that goes into and out of one's lungs.

→ *You can't take a **breath** under water.*



bridge [bridʒ] *n.*

A **bridge** is something that is built over a river so people can cross it.

→ *The old **bridge** fell into the river.*



cast [kæst] *v.*

To **cast** something means to throw it.

→ *The fisherman **cast** his line into the water.*



dare [dɛər] *v.*

To **dare** means to be brave enough to try something.

→ *He **dared** to jump out of the airplane and skydive.*



electronic [ilèktránik] *adj.*

When something is **electronic**, it uses electricity to do something.

→ *I like having **electronic** devices such as an MP3 player.*



inn [in] *n.*

An **inn** is a place where travelers can rest and eat.

→ *The visitor got a room at the **inn**.*



net [net] *n.*

A **net** is a bag made of strong thread. It is used to catch animals.

→ *The boy caught butterflies in his **net**.*



philosophy [filɑ́səfi] *n.*

A **philosophy** is a way to think about truth and life.

→ *My **philosophy** is "live and let live."*



pot [pɑt] *n.*

A **pot** is a deep, round metal container used for cooking.

→ *Don't touch the **pot** on the stove. It's hot.*



seed [si:d] *n.*

A **seed** is the hard part of a plant or fruit that trees grow from.

→ *I planted the **seed** in the dirt hoping that it would grow into a tree.*



sharp [ʃɑ:rp] *adj.*

When something is **sharp**, it has a thin edge that cuts things easily.

→ *That knife is very **sharp**. Be careful not to hurt yourself.*



sort [sɔ:rt] *n.*

A **sort** of something is a type of it.

→ *What **sort** of instrument do you want to learn to play?*



subtract [səbtrǽkt] *v.*

To **subtract** means to take something away.

→ *We learned how to **subtract** numbers from each other in class.*



tight [tait] *adj.*

When something is **tight**, it is fixed or fastened firmly in place.

→ *The knots were too **tight** to untie.*



virtual [və́:rtʃuəl] *adj.*

If something is **virtual**, then it is very close to being true or accurate.

→ *Because he's popular, Joe is the **virtual** leader of the group.*



weigh [wei] *v.*

To **weigh** something means to see how heavy it is.

→ *The little dog **weighed** exactly 3kgs.*



whisper [*h*wíspə:r] *v.*

To **whisper** means to say very quietly.

→ We have to ***whisper*** in the library so people can focus on reading.

Exercise 1

Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to take away
   a. subtract b. weigh c. dare d. net
2. to join
   a. tight b. branch c. whisper d. accompany
3. a place for travelers to rest
   a. seed b. inn c. net d. pot
4. a way to think about life
   a. philosophy b. sharp c. electronic d. sort
5. to throw
   a. breath b. virtual c. cast d. bridge

Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. branch
   a. a part of a tree
   b. the hard part of a fruit
   c. very close to being real
   d. a metal container
2. bare
   a. to cut easily
   b. to use electricity
   c. plain
   d. fixed in place
3. whisper
   a. to join
   b. to say quietly
   c. to be brave
   d. to throw
4. net
   a. a metal container
   b. a way to think about life
   c. a small restaurant
   d. a bag made of thread
5. tight
   a. fixed in place
   b. to cut easily
   c. plain
   d. the air you take in

Exercise 2

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. It is easy to **seed** your dinner.
   ___ b. It's raining so much that it's a **virtual** flood.

2. ___ a. The boy **whispered** as loudly as he could.
   ___ b. I don't care what **sort** of food I eat.

3. ___ a. Will you **accompany** me to the party?
   ___ b. The dog made a **branch** to catch the ball.

4. ___ a. The door was **bare** when we took the paint off of it.
   ___ b. She put the **net** inside the fish.

5. ___ a. The man **dared** to leap over the big fire.
   ___ b. It is important to **weigh** your math tests.

6. ___ a. The **virtual** in my house was dirty.
   ___ b. When I tell a secret, I **whisper** so no one else will hear.

7. ___ a. You should save the **seed** so you can grow another plant.
   ___ b. **Sort** your hands before dinner.

8. ___ a. The boy was **accompanied** alone to school.
   ___ b. The fish could not get out of the **net**.

9. ___ a. The bird built a nest on the highest **branch**.
   ___ b. I **dare** my bed before going to sleep.

10. ___ a. The **bare** tree was covered in leaves and bark.
    ___ b. You can **weigh** yourself to see if your diet is working.

The Fisherman

Every day, a fisherman sat on a **bridge**. He ate apples and spit the **seeds** into the water. He had a simple way to catch fish. He cut a **branch** off of a tree and tied a line to it. He put a **sharp** hook on it and made a **tight** knot. Then he **whispered**, "Come here fish." Like magic, the fish bit the hook. He put them in a big **net** and took them home to make big **pots** of fish soup from them.

One day, another man walked up to him. He said, "My name is George. I am staying at the **inn**. I bet that I am a better fisherman than you. I will **accompany** you today. I **dare** you to prove your skill!" The fisherman **cast** his line.

George had a lot of **electronic** tools. One machine gave him the **virtual** locations of fish. His rod **weighed** fish.

At the end of the day, George **subtracted** his fish from the fisherman's. The fisherman had beaten him by forty-seven!

George asked, "How do you catch fish with only a branch and a **bare** line? I have many different **sorts** of tools." The fisherman told George, "My **philosophy** is simple. I am patient, and I believe in myself. Take a **breath**, and try it my way."



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why fishermen use nets
   b. How a man's philosophy was a good match for fishing
   c. Why George did not like the fisherman
   d. How to whisper to fish

2. What did the fisherman do with the fish?
   a. He sold them to a restaurant.
   b. He subtracted the fish.
   c. He made all sorts of food.
   d. He made soup with them.

3. What did the fisherman do every day at the bridge?
   a. He would cast his line into the water.
   b. He would take a breath then jump into the river.
   c. He would accompany George from the inn.
   d. He would eat a virtual pot of fish soup.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true about the fisherman EXCEPT ______________.
   a. he used a tree branch
   b. he used a bare line with a tight knot
   c. he used a sharp hook
   d. he used an electronic rod to weigh fish

5. What did George dare the fisherman to do?

____

____

UNIT 29

Word List



abstract [æbstrǽkt] *adj.*

If ideas are **abstract**, they are based on general ways of thinking.

→ *The idea of beauty is* ***abstract*** *and changes over time.*



annual [ǽnjuəl] *adj.*

If something is **annual**, it happens once a year.

→ *The only time I see my aunts and uncles is at our* ***annual*** *family picnic.*



clay [klei] *n.*

Clay is a type of heavy, wet soil used to make pots.

→ *She made a bowl out of the* ***clay****.*



cloth [klɔ(:)θ] *n.*

Cloth is material used to make clothes.

→ *His shirt is made of a very soft type of* ***cloth****.*



curtain [kə́:rtən] *n.*

A **curtain** is a cloth hung over a window or used to divide a room.

→ *She opened the* ***curtains*** *to let light into the room.*



deserve [dizə́:rv] *v.*

To **deserve** is to be worthy of something as a result of one's actions.

→ *The dog* ***deserved*** *a bone for behaving very well.*



feather [féðər] *n.*

Feathers are the things covering birds' bodies.

→ *That bird has orange* ***feathers*** *on its chest.*



fertile [fə́:rtl] *adj.*

If land is **fertile**, it is able to produce good crops and plants.

→ *The farmer grew many vegetables in the* ***fertile*** *soil.*



flood [flʌd] *n.*

A **flood** is an event in which water covers an area which is usually dry.

→ *After three days of rain, there was a* ***flood*** *in the city.*



furniture [fə́:rnitʃə:r] *n.*

Furniture is the things used in a house such as tables and chairs.

→ *His living room only had a few simple pieces of* ***furniture****.*



grave [greiv] *n.*

A **grave** is the place where a dead person is buried.

→ *We visit our grandfather's **grave** each year.*



ideal [aidí:əl] *adj.*

If something is **ideal,** it is the best that it can possibly be.

→ *This house is an **ideal** place for my family. It has everything we need.*



intelligence [intélədʒəns] *n.*

Intelligence is the ability to learn and understand things.

→ *Because of his high **intelligence,** he finished school early.*



nowadays [náuədèiz] *adv.*

If something happens **nowadays,** it happens at the present time.

→ *In the past people walked everywhere. **Nowadays,** they use cars.*



obtain [əbtéin] *v.*

To **obtain** is to get something you want or need.

→ *After I passed the test, I **obtained** my driver's license.*



religious [rilídʒəs] *adj.*

When something is **religious,** it has to do with religion.

→ *The holy man spoke about **religious** topics.*



romantic [roumǽntik] *adj.*

When something is **romantic,** it has to do with love.

→ *The young couple went to see a **romantic** movie.*



shell [ʃel] *n.*

A **shell** is a hard covering that protects the body of some sea creatures.

→ *There were many pretty **shells** on the beach.*



shore [ʃɔ:r] *n.*

A **shore** is the edge of a large body of water.

→ *All of the boats were floating near the **shore.***



wheel [hwi:l] *n.*

A **wheel** is a round thing on a vehicle that turns when it moves.

→ *A car has four **wheels.***

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I need your help to move the <u>tables and chairs</u>.
   fur _ _ _ _ _ _
2. This problem will test your <u>ability to understand</u>.
   int _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3. I don't like to be in dark rooms with <u>covers</u> over the windows.
   c _ _ _ _ _ _ _
4. Tom and Rob are <u>the best</u> roommates.
   i _ _ _ _
5. I need to <u>get</u> a ticket before I can board the train.
   o _ _ _ _ _ _

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
clay	cloth	fertile	graves	flood

Jimmy went on a trip to Egypt. There, he visited the great pyramids. Inside them were the 1____________ of old kings. He also visited a village near the river and learned about a recent 2____________. People grew many crops on this 3____________ land. They used 4____________ pots to carry water from the river into their homes. One friendly man gave Jimmy a white 5____________ to cover his head from the hot sun. It was a wonderful trip.

Exercise 3

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Many people wear a **shell** before going out into the rain.
   ___ b. In the past three years, the city has had two **floods**.

2. ___ a. **Nowadays,** many students like using the Internet to do research.
   ___ b. Many groups have **annual** meetings every month.

3. ___ a. Some dogs have interesting **feathers**.
   ___ b. You cannot ride a bicycle if it doesn't have **wheels**.

4. ___ a. Churches don't let people read **religious** books.
   ___ b. Birds use their **feathers** to help them fly.

5. ___ a. Many people enjoy watching **romantic** movies.
   ___ b. If you get good grades, you don't **deserve** to graduate.

6. ___ a. A crab is an example of an animal that has a **shell**.
   ___ b. People never go fishing near the **shore**.

7. ___ a. People who do bad things **deserve** to be punished.
   ___ b. Mountains and hills are examples of **floods**.

8. ___ a. Horses are more common than cars **nowadays**.
   ___ b. People who are **religious** go to church.

9. ___ a. If you are **romantic,** you probably don't like movies about love.
   ___ b. There are beaches along the **shore** of some oceans and lakes.

10. ___ a. You should see your doctor once a year for an **annual** checkup.
    ___ b. The wind makes the **wheels** of a car turn.

Osiris and the Nile

Long ago, Osiris was the king of Egypt, and Isis was the queen. They ruled the **fertile** land by the Nile River. They had great **intelligence**, and they shared their **abstract** ideas with everyone. Osiris taught the Egyptians how to make **wheels** and **furniture**. Isis taught them how to make things from **clay** and **cloth**. The people thought they **deserved** a gift. So they built Osiris and Isis a pyramid. Everyone loved Osiris except his brother, Set. Set wanted to be king.

Osiris made his **annual** trip around Egypt and led **religious** events. The villages gave him beautiful **shells** and colorful **feathers** as gifts.

When Osiris returned, Set brought a beautiful wooden box from behind a **curtain**.

"If someone fits inside this box, I will give it to him or her," Set said.

Osiris got in it. It was an **ideal** fit!

Suddenly, Set closed the box and threw it into the river. "Now I will be king!" Set said.

The box washed up on a foreign **shore** after a **flood**. Isis brought his body home and **obtained** a **grave** for him in Egypt. The Egyptian gods thought Isis had done something very **romantic**. Because of her love, the gods made him the god of the underworld. Osiris returned every spring to help the farmers. Even **nowadays**, people say Osiris keeps their crops alive.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?

a. Why Osiris built a pyramid for Isis
b. How Set created a grave for Osiris
c. How Osiris died and returned to make Egypt fertile
d. Why the gods thought Isis' actions were romantic

2. What happened each spring?

a. Osiris gave people feathers and shells.
b. Set obtained furniture from people.
c. Set hid a box behind a curtain.
d. Osiris made an annual trip to villages.

3. In the last paragraph, we can infer that __________.

a. the shore is the ideal home for Osiris
b. Set had greater intelligence than the gods
c. the gods felt that Isis did a good deed
d. nowadays, the Egyptians don't use Osiris' abstract ideas

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT __________.

a. the Egyptians made wheels
b. the Egyptians used clay pots
c. the Egyptians made cloth
d. the Egyptians built religious villages

5. What did the Egyptians do for their king and queen?

____

____

Word List



appeal [əpíːl] *v.*

To **appeal** to someone is to be interesting or attractive to them.

→ *Sleeping all day* ***appeals*** *to me, but I have to go to school.*



assume [əsjúːm] *v.*

To **assume** something is to think that it is true, even with no proof.

→ *I* ***assume*** *you are both familiar with this plan.*



borrow [bɔ́(ː)rou] *v.*

To **borrow** something is to take it and then give it back later.

→ *Can I* ***borrow*** *a pencil to use today? I'll give it back to you tomorrow.*



client [kláiənt] *n.*

A **client** is a person or business that pays another to do a service.

→ *She has many* ***clients*** *who enjoy coming to her salon.*



downtown [dauntáun] *n.*

The **downtown** is the center of most cities.

→ *The* ***downtown*** *is filled with many tall buildings.*



dull [dʌl] *adj.*

If something is **dull**, it is not exciting.

→ *The movie was very* ***dull.*** *I fell asleep watching it.*



embarrass [imbǽrəs] *v.*

To **embarrass** someone is to make them feel ashamed or foolish.

→ *He was* ***embarrassed*** *when he couldn't remember her name.*



fare [fɛər] *n.*

A **fare** is an amount of money paid to use a bus, train, or taxi.

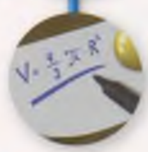
→ *Since he is a senior, my grandfather pays a low* ***fare*** *for the bus.*



former [fɔ́ːrməːr] *adj.*

Former describes something that used to be but is not any more.

→ *The hotel, a* ***former*** *castle, was built over 200 years ago.*



formula [fɔ́ːrmjələ] *n.*

A **formula** is a set mathematical way or method of solving a problem.

→ *I learned a new* ***formula*** *that may help us with our problem.*



found [faund] *v.*

To **found** a company or organization means to start it.

→ *The pilgrims **founded** one of the first colonies in the United States.*



invest [invést] *v.*

To **invest** means to use money in a way that will bring a profit later.

→ *I **invested** money in a new building that should bring me a profit.*



loan [loun] *n.*

A **loan** is the act of lending something, usually money.

→ *I got a **loan** from the bank.*



practical [prǽktikəl] *adj.*

If something is **practical**, it is useful in normal life.

→ *Learning English is **practical**; you can use it in many places.*



quarter [kwɔ́ːrtər] *n.*

A **quarter** is 25 cents.

→ *He paid a **quarter** for the candy.*



salary [sǽləri] *n.*

A **salary** is how much money a person makes at his or her job.

→ *He got a new job with a better **salary**.*



scholarship [skɑ́ləːrʃip] *n.*

A **scholarship** is money given to one so they can go to school.

→ *I got a **scholarship** to help me pay for university.*



temporary [témpərèri] *adj.*

If something is **temporary**, it exists for a short time.

→ *This car is only **temporary**; I'll get a new one soon.*



treasure [tréʒəːr] *n.*

A **treasure** is a collection of valuable things, especially jewels or gold.

→ *They became very rich when they found the buried **treasure**.*



urge [əːrdʒ] *v.*

To **urge** someone is to try very hard to get them to do something.

→ *He **urged** them to believe his story.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. salary
a. a system of beliefs
b. to lend something and get back later
c. the money one makes at a job
d. the center of a town

2. former
a. in the past
b. existing for a short time
c. to establish something
d. a system of beliefs

3. formula
a. to believe without proof
b. to try to get someone to act
c. a mathematical rule
d. money for school

4. practical
a. the way it used to be
b. useful
c. to complain
d. a valuable collection

5. borrow
a. to be wanted
b. to take for a short time
c. a system of beliefs
d. to make a person feel stupid

6. assume
a. to believe without proof
b. useful
c. 25 cents
d. boring

7. downtown
a. a group of letter or numbers
b. the money you make at a job
c. food with a lot of sugar
d. the center of a city

8. dull
a. boring
b. to believe without proof
c. to take for a short time
d. to give but receive back later

9. treasure
a. money for school
b. to encourage
c. a valuable collection
d. the center of a town

10. temporary
a. a small amount of money
b. to establish
c. existing for a short time
d. to give but get back later

Exercise 2

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. The lawyer is very busy because ______________.
   ___ a. she has many clients
   ___ b. she makes a good salary
2. I want to make more money, so ______________.
   ___ a. I will invest some of my money
   ___ b. I assume that I did
3. I didn't like the book; ______________.
   ___ a. it was only temporary
   ___ b. it was very dull
4. This math problem is hard, ______________.
   ___ a. and I wish I had a formula
   ___ b. so I need a scholarship
5. I don't need more money. ______________.
   ___ a. I will found a bakery
   ___ b. I have enough cash

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK				
urge	borrow	practical	appeal	downtown

1. If something is ______________, you can use it often.
2. You can ______________ my hat, but you have to give it back to me.
3. I like living ______________; it is an exciting place.
4. I ______________ you to save money; you might need it later.
5. Does flying ______________ to you? I've always wanted to try it.

The Taxi Driver

Peter's job was driving a taxi **downtown**. He made a small **salary**. But he liked his job because it wasn't **dull**. Every day, he saw new things that **appealed** to him. Peter was **practical** about the future. "Maybe I can get a **scholarship** to college," he thought. "I could learn mathematical **formulas** and get a job at a bank. I could help **clients invest** their money."

Peter stopped to pick up a passenger. "Where to?" he asked.

"Go to the Fourth Street Bank. And don't talk to me. I've had a rough day," the man said. Peter was angry, but he had a peaceful philosophy. When they stopped, the man's **fare** came to $10.25. He put his hands in his pockets. "I can't find my wallet!" he said. "I can't pay the fare!"

Peter said, "Maybe I'll give you a **temporary loan**. You can **borrow** ten dollars and a **quarter** from me."

The man was **embarrassed**, saying, "I was mean to you, but now I want to help you. I **founded** this bank. I want to give you one thousand dollars."

That much money was like a **treasure** to Peter. The man **urged** him to take the money, but he didn't.

"You're an honest person," the man said. "I **assumed** you would take it. I want you to work for me."

The next day, Peter started his job at the bank. He was happy to be done with his **former** job.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a poor taxi driver got a new job by being kind
   b. Why a dull job with a high salary appeals to people
   c. How to get a scholarship to go to college
   d. Why it is important not to borrow money

2. What does Peter do downtown?
   a. He drives a taxi.
   b. He studies math formulas.
   c. He grumbles about his job.
   d. He drives people around for a quarter.

3. Why does the man give Peter a job?
   a. He assumes that Peter is practical.
   b. He didn't want to give Peter a treasure.
   c. Peter showed that he was honest.
   d. Peter loaned him twenty five cents.

4. Why does Peter like his job?
   a. He invested a lot of money in it.
   b. It is only a temporary job.
   c. He can embarrass other people by being rude.
   d. It is never dull and he meets many people.

5. What does the man urge Peter to do?

____

____

Appendix

THE WORLD

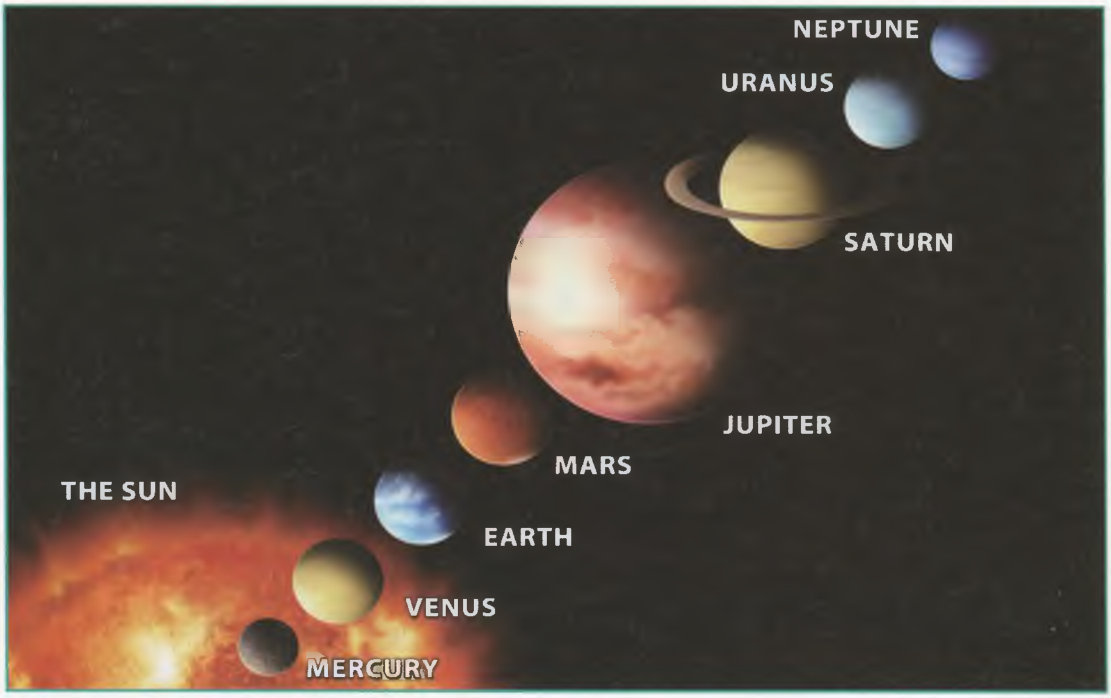


National Flags – Countries – Nationalities

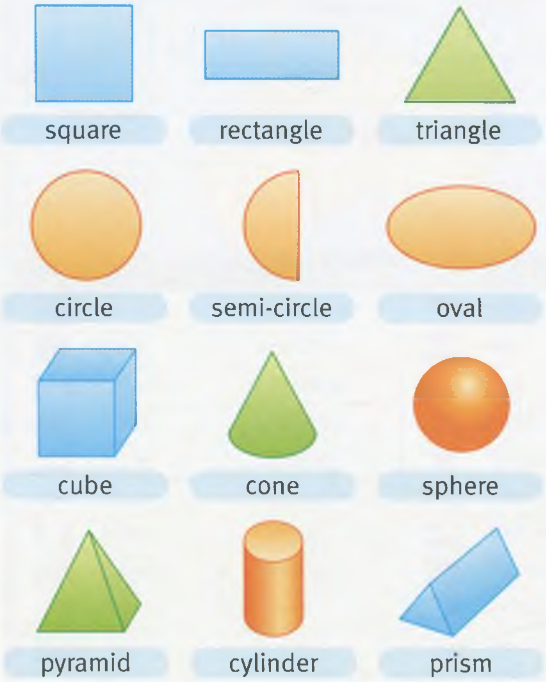
Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
Australia	Australian	Indonesia	Indonesian	Russia	Russian
Brazil	Brazilian	Iraq	Iraqi	Spain	Spanish
Canada	Canadian	Italy	Italian	Sweden	Swedish
China	Chinese	Japan	Japanese	Switzerland	Swiss
Egypt	Egyptian	South Korea	Korean	Taiwan	Taiwanese
Finland	Finn or Finnish	Mexico	Mexican	Thailand	Thai
France	French	Netherlands	Dutch	Turkey	Turk or Turkish
Germany	German	Norway	Norwegian	United Kingdom	British
Greece	Greek	Philippines	Filipino	United States	American
India	Indian	Poland	Polish	Vietnam	Vietnamese


OCEAN
FINLAND
RUSSIA
ESTONIA
LATVIA
BYELARUS
UKRAINE
MOLDOVA
ROMANIA
KAZAKHSTAN
MONGOLIA
UZBEKISTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
TURKMENISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
TURKEY
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
CHINA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
ISRAEL
IRAQ
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
JORDAN
KUWAIT
EGYPT
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
ASIA
BAHRAIN
QATAR
U.A.E.
TAIWAN
Tropic of Cancer
SAUDI ARABIA
MYANMAR
LAOS
OMAN
INDIA
ERITREA
YEMEN
THAILAND
VIETNAM
SUDAN
DJIBOUTI
CAMBODIA
PHILIPPINES
SOMALIA
SRI LANKA
ETHIOPIA
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
UGANDA
KENYA
Equator
RWANDA
BURUNDI
CONGO
TANZANIA
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
EAST TIMOR
MALAWI
ZAMBIA
FIJI
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
Tropic of Capricorn
MADAGASCAR
AUSTRALIA
NEW CALEDONIA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
NEW ZEALAND
SOUTHERN OCEAN
Antarctic Circle
ANTARCTICA

SOLAR SYSTEM



SHAPES



WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Weight

1 kilogram = 1,000 grams
1 ton = 1,000 kilograms
1 pound = 16 ounces
1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

Capacity measure

1 quart = 4 cups
1 pint = 2 cups
1 quart = 2 pints
1 gallon = 4 quart
1 gallon = 8 pints

Linear measure

1 centimeter = 10 millimeters
1 meter = 100 centimeters
1 kilometer = 1,000 meters
1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 foot = 12 inches
1 yard = 3 feet
1 mile = 5,280 feet

CLOTHES



T-shirt · shirt · blouse · sweater · sweatshirt · coat



raincoat · jacket · vest · pants · shorts · jeans



overalls · skirt · dress · tuxedo · suit · swimsuit

Underwear & Sleepwear / Shoes & Accessories



socks · slippers · shoes · sneakers · boots · rainboots



undershirt · underpants · boxers · pajamas · bathrobe · sunglasses



gloves · mittens · belt · tie · backpack · umbrella



scarf · hat · cap · necklace · earrings · ring

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